



### SDP gains Labour GLC seat

The Social Democrats-Liberal alliance last night scored an important by-election victory when Mrs Anne Sofer, the former Greater London Council councillor for St Pancras North, was returned as Social Democrat.

### Jamaica cuts Cuban ties

Jamaica has broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba and instructed the Cuban Charge d'Affaires in Kingston to leave the country within 48 hours.

### Princess given freedom of city

The Princess of Wales, who was given the freedom of the City of Cardiff yesterday, at the end of the royal couple's three-day tour of the principality.

### Broad acceptance of Namibia plan

The West's plan for Namibia has been found broadly acceptable by most of the territory's political parties in talks in Windhoek with the five-nation negotiating team.

### Liverpool MP joins SDP

Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, became the twenty-first Labour member to join the Social Democrats.

### Spanish MPs vote for Nato

The lower House of the Spanish Parliament voted by 185 to 146 to authorize the Government to start negotiations to join Nato.

### Ripper sued

In an action that some lawyers think may set a precedent, Mrs Irene MacDonald has filed damages suit against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who is serving a life term for the murder of her daughter Jayne and others.

### Whitelaw defends police role in Brixton raids

The Home Secretary's defence of the police role in the controversial raid on 11 houses in Brixton, London, on 10 May, was met with anger yesterday from black community representatives and Labour MPs.

### Israel says it will act to beat Awacs threat

The Israeli Government gave a warning today that it would be taking all necessary steps to overcome the serious threat posed by the United States Senate vote to sanction the sale of Awacs radar aircraft and other advanced weaponry to Saudi Arabia.

### Sweden keeps Soviet sub rescuers away

The Soviet Union's diplomatic embargo against Sweden today over the submarine rescue of a Swedish territorial waters and the sinking of another submarine in the Baltic Sea.

### Unions to be sued in Tebbit plan

The Government is planning to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members, and to allow employers to choose which strikers they dismiss.

### BL peace hopes slim after Acas initiative fails

A BL strike appeared increasingly likely last night after the failure of a peace initiative by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

## Opec agrees on higher price structure for world oil

From Michael Prest, Geneva, Oct 29

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has finally agreed a new price structure for world oil, after a series of meetings in Vienna, decided after an all-day meeting here, raises the price of Saudi Arabian exports, and with them the price of oil, by \$2 a barrel or about 6 per cent.

Because prices of some African and other higher priced oils will come down as a part of the agreement, however, the average increase may be considerably less.

United Kingdom oil industry sources said that petrol prices were expected to rise up to 3p a gallon after the Opec decision. The rise would be the eighth this year.

The new price structure is intended to remain in force until the end of next year. The agreement will be regarded as a demonstration of Saudi Arabia's strength in the oil market and within Opec.

The agreement is built around an increase in the Saudi market price of \$2 to \$34 a barrel. The other Opec members will be allowed to charge between \$1 less and \$4 more than the Saudi price.

The agreement, which bears a strong resemblance to the proposals on which Opec failed to agree last August, is unlikely to significantly increase the average weighted price of the organization's oil exports. It is, rather, designed to enable those members whose exports have recently been badly depressed by a weak market to regain some of their lost ground.

But no sooner had Dr Subroto the Indonesian Energy Minister who presided over the meeting, announced the agreement than industry sources here were arguing that the oil market would undergo the same economic recession as last year's, with a consequent fall in demand for Opec oil over the next year by about 10 million barrels a day to barely 24 million barrels a day.

Among the countries charging the maximum differential, Libya and Algeria, whose oil is selling for about \$38 a barrel, less than the market price, the differential is about \$4 a barrel.

Some of the countries, such as Kuwait, whose oil is selling for about \$30 a barrel, more than the market price, will see their differential fall to about \$2 a barrel.

Countries importing their oil from Saudi Arabia will have to pay the highest price, but the agreement does not affect them.

Whitelaw defends police role in Brixton raids

By Lucy Hodges and Hugh Noyes

The Home Secretary's defence of the police role in the controversial raid on 11 houses in Brixton, London, on 10 May, was met with anger yesterday from black community representatives and Labour MPs.

Mr William Whitelaw said the inquiry he set up into the raid had found that most damage caused by the police in entering and searching the premises was unavoidable.

The report of the inquiry undertaken by Mr Geoffrey Dear, the deputy assistant commissioner, and made public yesterday, found that the police operation in search of petrol bombs and illegal drinking was fully justified.

"During a period when riots were taking place, it would have been wrong not to follow up information about petrol bombs," Mr Whitelaw said in a Commons statement yesterday.

"We must recognize that if bombs had been found at the time, the reaction to the raid would have been different," he said.

He said claims for structural damage to the 11 houses amounted to £28,000 and that most had been settled at about half the amount claimed.

After the raid, in which 176 police officers were used to enter the properties and 391 were on standby, there was an outcry from local blacks. They said officers, armed with trees and crowbars, had smashed windows, lawnmowers and television sets.

The police were acting on a tip-off that the fire house was being used as a base for the Black Liberation Army, but no bombs were found. However, the report of the inquiry said it was significant that a crate of bombs was found in the house, which were being prepared as bombs, was later found on a waste ground beside one of the houses.

The report is critical of some aspects of the raid's execution, but says the raid was too close to Brixton Road and the slowness of the build-up of the large force of police undermined the operation's secrecy.

It was made clear yesterday that the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering bringing charges against officers after complaints made in connection with two of the houses.

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, said the inquiry failed to allow for the fact that the police were acting on a measure of avoidable damage was done," he said. It also showed the need for an independent police complaints procedure and a properly constituted police authority for London.

A black community leader in Brixton, who did not want to be named, said people felt bitter and betrayed by the announcement. "They did not act as shockers."

restoration of our statehood. We will have to overcome this threat also, we will do all that we have to do in order to overcome it.

There was no immediate clarification from official sources about whether the warning was intended to be seen in political or military terms. But in diplomatic circles, the most common interpretation was that Israel will now press hard to secure additional sophisticated American military equipment as a quid pro quo for the Saudi deal.

Significantly and against the advice of some Cabinet ministers, Mr Begin chose to quote publicly from a letter sent to him yesterday by President Reagan in which the President stated: "You have my reassurance that America remains committed to help Israel retain its military and technological advantages."

The security of Israel, the President said, is a matter of our decisions on strategic issues in the region. This Administration has a continued interest in working with Israel on a wide dimension of strategic issues, which serves our mutual interest.

Mr Begin commented privately: "We hope that these words of the President will be carried into realization."



The Swedish submarine photographed from the shore. Below, the commander, named as Captain Guzzin, watches from the conning tower.

### Sweden keeps Soviet sub rescuers away

From David R. Johnson, Stockholm, Oct 29

The Soviet Union's diplomatic embargo against Sweden today over the submarine rescue of a Swedish territorial waters and the sinking of another submarine in the Baltic Sea.

The Swedish Government has instructed the Swedish navy to keep away from the Soviet submarine, which is trapped at 30 miles from a big naval base at Karlskrona.

The crew remained on board the conventional Whiskey class submarine, which is trapped about 30 miles from a big naval base at Karlskrona.

The Swedish Defence Staff said that this was the main reason for the refusal to allow Soviet salvage vessels to help the crew of the submarine.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has agreed that Swedish ships should refuel the vessel, and we assume that the captain and crew will cooperate," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr Ulfenäs also said that the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces had been asked to investigate how the submarine came aground. The Russians have claimed that it was caused by faulty navigation due to a malfunction in the gyro compass.

The incident drew a sharply worded protest from the Swedish Government. Mr Ulfenäs summoned Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, and told him that Sweden viewed this as a flagrant violation of Swedish territorial rights with great severity.

He said later it was the most blatant violation since the Second World War. Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, said there had been no formal apology from Russia. He indicated that the submarine would eventually be returned rather than impounded.

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### Unions to be sued in Tebbit plan

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is planning to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members, and to allow employers to choose which strikers they dismiss.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the new, reportedly hard-line Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday put a series of proposals for the approval of the Cabinet.

The Committee which contained tough measures not contemplated by his moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior, now Ulster Secretary.

Senior officials of the right-wing Institute of Directors last night leaked details of the Tebbit package after sympathetic newspapers had apparently enjoyed a sneak preview of the legislative plans.

The main change proposed by Mr Tebbit is an amendment to the law merging sections 13 and 14 of the Trade Union and Labour Act (Consolidation), 1976, to take away trade unions' immunity from being sued as corporate bodies.

Department of Employment officials did not deny that this was a prime intention of their minister, nor would they damp down speculation that the rules will be changed to allow employers to sue unions for damages caused by industrial action.

At present, firms must dismiss all strikers and re-employ them all if they escape successful civil actions.

Another predictable aspect of the new round of labour law is the raising of the £16910 limit for compensation payable to people who lose their jobs for refusing to join a trade union.

Ministers are thinking of a punitive level of damages to discourage employers—particularly Labour councils—from dismissing workers who defy the idea of joining a union.

Equally predictable is the provision envisaged by Mr Tebbit to outlaw the use of industrial action in commercial contracts, which has been used to spread trade union membership.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, are known to favour the Tebbit reforms.

The decision to make trade union funds open to civil action in certain cases—though probably subject to fixed limits—will undoubtedly precipitate a new outcry from the TUC, whose trade union affiliates are as pinched for cash as many of Britain's companies.

But the proposal that companies could sack some strikers without fear of being found liable for unfair dismissal is likely to cause a furor of a propaganda nature. Mr Tebbit's plans on this score are said to be flexible, but in principle he wants to permit employers a measure of selection in deciding which strikers to dismiss.

This reform is seen as critical by many managers who argue that the present system makes factory discipline impossible. It is seen as particularly critical in the context of the BL Cars dispute.

Another expected change is a time limit on the operation of trade union closed shops. The idea is that each union membership agreement of this sort should regularly be tested by a ballot of members.

Ministers who had their first look at these proposals yesterday were not asked to take a decision, but the Employment Secretary is confident of Cabinet backing for the package.

He is to publish a brief consultative document at the end of next month, before introducing a Bill into Parliament in the new year.

In a speech to the Oxford University Conservative Association yesterday, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors, looked forward to "a programme of trade union reform that will not shrink from tackling the worst features of excessive trade union power."

He predicted that Mr Tebbit's package would deal with "the central issue, the immunity of trades union funds from the legal consequences of unlawful action." But he added that the Government would do well to make remaining immunities at law dependent upon the observance of agreed procedure.

### BL peace hopes slim after Acas initiative fails

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

A BL strike appeared increasingly likely last night after the failure of a peace initiative by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

A Labour plea in the Commons last night for government intervention in the dispute failed.

Union negotiators left talks at Acas convinced that barring a last-minute ministerial intervention or an unexpected change of heart by the company, the strike would go ahead from Sunday morning.

The two sides did not meet during the day but a management team led by Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, spent ninety minutes with Mr Patrick Lowry, Acas chairman, in which the company stood firmly by its pay offer.

Mr Horrocks said as he left the talks: "We are not prepared to make promises we cannot keep or offer money which we do not have." The company was not in the mood to shift its stance but he added, "I hope we are still making cars on Monday."

In their separate meetings with Mr Lowry yesterday, union negotiators were as resolute in insisting that there must be an improvement in the 3.5 per cent basic rate component of the offer as the management was in refusing it.

Shortly before it became known that the Acas meetings had, in the words of an official statement, "not produced any basis for reconciling the differences which exist between the parties," Mrs Margaret Thatcher repeated in the House of Commons that it was not for the Government to intervene.

Mr Thatcher confirmed, however, during Question Time that as the "major shareholder" the Government would, of course, be involved if the dispute went to the stage of liquidations of plants that Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, says might be reached if the strike goes ahead.

Last night, senior union leaders and Acas officials had still not discounted the possibility of a sudden flurry of eleventh hour talks today. Mr Lowry left immediately after his second and last meeting with the unions without talking to reporters.

A few hours later, Acas said that it had reopened contacts with the two sides. An official added: "We do not regard what happened today as a final breakdown and we certainly have not given up hope."

The Acas more fuelled speculation that Mr Lowry, himself a former industrial relations director of BL, might make a final effort to bring the two sides together for one last effort to resolve the dispute this morning.

Earlier, Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, criticized Sir Michael for not coming to the talks himself but sending a "second string" instead. "I would have thought Sir Michael would have been concerned enough about his beloved BL to be here. I think I speak for all the trade union side in saying we are disgusted that he didn't turn up. I think it was a bit of play acting by the management this morning."

Mr Kitson insisted that part of the bonus element of the company's pay offer, including the new £3.75 guaranteed minimum payment, should be consolidated on to basic rates if there was to be a settlement, but added: "We came prepared to talk till midnight on Saturday if necessary in try to solve this thing, and that is still the position."

He added, however, that the failure of yesterday's talks to find a compromise left the two sides "as far back as we were when BL first told us there was no more money. We are back to square one."

The Government was last night forced into a debate that it did not want on BL after an unusual manoeuvre by the Opposition in the closing hours of the present session of Parliament (Hugh Noyes, our Parliamentary Correspondent, writes).

With the business of the day finishing early, party leaders persuaded a Labour MP to force an adjournment debate so that the threatened liquidation of the company and the potential loss of jobs could be discussed.

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## 'IMPRESSIVE RENTAL GROWTH'

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Dr T. B. Marsden, Mr Raymond Way

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# MP warns BL workers to beware of financial trap

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

BL's 53,000 car workers were warned last night that they could be walking into a financial trap which might cost them more than £40 a week in state benefits.

Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour front bench spokesman on social security, pointed out that if BL started to close plants because of a strike, the workers involved would lose far more than redundancy money.

Under Section 19 of the Social Security Act, 1975, unemployment benefit is not paid to workers who lose their jobs because of industrial action.

Mr Rooker said: "I just want to warn people of an aspect of social security legislation, so that they are not set up by the provocative action of a company. I would not want them to walk into a 'dispute' without being aware of the other consequences of their action."

This week's edition of the left-wing Labour newspaper *Tribune* puts the matter more bluntly in its front page headline which says: "Is this the trap that Michael Edwards has laid for BL workers?"

Mr Rooker commented: "If BL wanted to slim down its operations and live off in a bigger way, this is the way to do it. If the company is closed, then from the company's point of view, and from the point of view of the Government, there is no cheaper way of doing it."

Of course, there would be a disastrous effect on the country and the economy, but the workers themselves would also face major cash penalties.

Mr Rooker MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, and a member of the Tribune Group at Westminster, fears that the workers themselves are not aware of those penalties.

The casebook of social security precedents, where heavy penalties have been paid for industrial action leading to a loss of employment, includes Ansell's Brewery and Birmeads, both in Birmingham, and Chamberlain Phipps at Bishop Auckland.

The Chamberlain Phipps case was to have been raised in a Commons adjournment debate last night by Mr Derek Foster, Labour MP for Bishop Auckland. It was replaced by the special debate on British Leyland.

But Mr Foster explained earlier that when 43 Chamberlain Phipps workers lost their jobs because of industrial action last month he had received a stream of telephone calls from people in distress.

One man with a wife and six children had received only £2 a week in supplementary benefit. Another married man, with no children, had been given £3 to last him for three weeks.

Mr Rooker said the cash penalties extended far beyond a failure to qualify for unemployment benefit. From the Department of Employment, if workers' families then applied for supplementary benefit from the Department of Health and Social Security, an automatic £12 would be deducted in lieu of deemed strike pay, there would be no money to cover the breadwinner, meaning perhaps £18 or £19 a week held back from the family, also a loss of about £12 a week in earnings related supplement.

Preparations for the strike at BL, which starts officially at midnight on Saturday, were being intensified last night. Strike committees representing the 11 manual unions involved have been establishing headquarters in social clubs, pubs and houses near the main plants and drawing up picket routes.

(Clifford Webb, our Midlands Industrial Correspondent, writes).

At Longbridge, the biggest car plant in the group with 14,000 manual employees, shop stewards have circulated hundreds of copies of a form setting out the many ways in which workers can help to make the strike more effective.

They are asked to return the forms with their addresses and telephone numbers and to indicate their choice of strike activity.

The choices listed for the workers include day or night picketing, reinforcing pickets in other parts of the country, giving tea, sugar, soup and food for picketers - assisting with administrative duties in strike headquarters, carrying messages by motor cycle and standing by their home telephones to be available for emergency duties.

The union tried to counter the union's propaganda campaign by using local newspapers and radio. Throughout yesterday, a number of executives, led by Mr Harold Murgrove, head of BL's Birmingham operations, gave a series of interviews. They all had the same theme: "Your factory will be open for business as usual on November 1. Don't throw your whole future away by supporting this strike."

## Ratepayers to fund fire deal

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Local authorities will have to find the cash themselves to meet more than half of a 10.1 per cent rise agreed yesterday for 34,000 members of the Fire Brigades Union.

The deal, which will give firemen a new qualified rate of £13.18 a week, must be agreed by the Government's policy for holding the overall increase in the public service wage bill to 4 per cent.

The agreement, the first big

one to be reached in the current public service wage round, is based directly on the formula which ended the 1977-78 firemen's strike and which links their earnings with those of skilled workers.

Although the fire service is financed in a proportion of 60-40 by central Government, local authorities expect to have to meet from rates the excess cost of the settlement, over what it would have been if the deal was for 4 per cent.

Unions representing 650,000 health workers agreed yesterday to put in a common core pay increase of 11 per cent, in order to contest the Government's 4 per cent pay limit.

The TUC's health services committee, which includes representatives of the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National and Local Government Officers Association, reached agreement after a long debate.

## Divorce law payments challenged

By Our Political Staff

The all-party committee on divorce intends to increase its pressure on the Government to set up a new inquiry into the law relating to financial provision in matrimonial proceedings. That is because it had "leaked" to it a copy of the Scottish Law Commission's recommendations on the subject, which are to be published next week.

In one key recommendation, the Scottish commission states: "We firmly reject the idea that the purpose of financial provision on divorce should be a continuation of the obligation to support, which existed during the marriage. The whole point of divorce is to terminate the marriage."

Members of the all-party committee, whose chairman is Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, are pointing out to the Government that that is totally at variance with the principle applying in England.

Mr Abse said last night: "The Scottish commission is saying that there should be fair shares on the termination of a marriage, including the sharing of property accumulated during the marriage. Then it allows a rehabilitation period of up to three years when payments to the divorced person should end. That is an assault on our existing law which provides that a woman who does not remarry has in fact the right to maintenance until death."

## Labour plans to split health service ministry

By David Loshak of The Times Health Supplement

The next Labour Government will split the Department of Health and Social Security, Whitehall's biggest spending department, according to plans agreed by Opposition leaders.

Mr Michael Foot and Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the shadow health minister, favour the plan as a way of restoring a clearer continuity to the health service, which is meeting increasing competition from the private health sector.

They believe the department is too cumbersome for one Secretary of State and feel that its two main functions have largely been in common. They say it would be more rational to link health with housing and social security with employment.

If the split goes through, the shadow health minister would probably remain under the same roof at their present

Elephant and Castle headquarters.

Some Labour policy makers are against the plan, believing that the merger of health with social security has helped to improve care for deprived groups and families. But many Conservatives would welcome a split, which has been urged by the Conservative Medical Society, of which Dr Gerard Vaughan, the present minister for health, is a leading member.

The DHSS was formed under Sir Harold Wilson's Labour administration in 1968, when a ministerial reshuffle was needed to give Labour the best chance for the 1970 General Election.

Sir Harold wanted to give Mr Richard Crossman a new job of sufficient status. As there was not one handy, it was created.

## Wife took anti-cancer drug

Defence counsel for Paul Vickers, the surgeon accused of poisoning his wife, said yesterday that there would be no dispute that Mr Vickers's wife had taken the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the defence, was cross-examining Professor Michael Rawlings, an expert on clinical pharmacology, at Teesside Crown Court.

The jury has heard that Mrs Vickers died in hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne from aplastic anaemia in June, 1979. The prosecution claim she was poisoned with CCNU by her husband and his former mistress, Pamela Collison.

Earlier, Professor Rawlings said that between 80 and 90 per cent of fatal aplastic anaemia cases were caused by drugs. On average, a person with severe aplastic anaemia, which Mrs Vickers had in 1979, could survive for only about four months.

He described her chances of survival in February as "very poor". If she had received more CCNU, there would have been negligible, he said.

Mr Vickers, of Gosforth, Newcastle, and Miss Collison, aged 43, a political researcher, deny murdering Mrs Vickers. The case continues today.

## Doctor's dilemma explained to jury

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

Among its conclusions and recommendations, were that sophisticated technology and surgery should not be used for the salvage of severely malformed or brain-damaged infants unless there were overwhelming reasons for doing so.

It also said that a decision about how far to pursue care for individual babies should be arrived at after full discussions with all involved, particularly the parents. All mothers whose babies were for high risk of Down's syndrome, should be offered pre-natal diagnosis and termination of affected pregnancies.

Dr Dunn said that in the United States he had seen a child aged two with no brain which had been kept alive by technology. It had died 20 times and had been resuscitated. The baby had no future to look forward to but although the paediatrician said it was ridiculous he was frightened to let it die because of the retribution of the law.

The "regime" of "nursing care only" and use of the drug dicyclanone prescribed by Dr Arthur was not a regime in the spirit of an authoritarian dictatorship. "I think it was a humane use of medicine for therapeutic purposes to relieve pain and distress."

Dr Dunn told Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence,

that as a doctor of distinction he thought it inappropriate to allow a baby to die in appropriate and rare circumstances, provided the parents understood and it was their wish.

He said Dr Arthur was a caring, responsible and experienced paediatrician. The distress of a mother on learning she had given birth to a malformed child was heart-rending, he said.

If he had been in Dr Arthur's shoes and the parents of the baby had had second thoughts and wanted him kept alive he would have complied. He would have felt they were taking on a tremendous life-long burden and he would have talked to them to ensure that, having changed their mind once, they knew exactly what they were doing. Then he would have done everything to support them.

Dr Dunn said that having heard all the prosecution evidence in the case, he did not believe it could be said that Dr Arthur had done anything outside the proper standards of his profession.

Under cross-examination, he said he did not believe the child was put on a regime by Dr Arthur where there was no possibility of its emerging alive. The case continues today.



Joanne Studd, aged four, helping her mother, Muriel, to clean a Panther motor cycle for the Supernational Custom Car Show which opens at Olympia, London, today.

## MPs warn Foot of election crisis

By Our Political Correspondent

A delegation of Labour MPs warned Mr Michael Foot yesterday that the party could be crucified at the next General Election. He was told that if no action was taken to pull the party together, Labour could be reduced to holding the balance of power in the next Parliament.

Three officers of the 55-member Solidarity group of MPs appealed to the Labour leader to rebuild party morale, to act against the hard-left Militant Tendency and to wrest national executive power from Mr Wedgwood Benn and his allies.

They also asked him to intervene to save Mr Benjamin Ford, the Manifesto group member who was last week rejected by his Bradford North constituency party in favour of Mr Pat Wall, a leading member of Militant.

The growing lack of faith in Mr Foot's ability, or determination to act fast, in fact, was the main theme of the Solidarity Campaign, led by Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Peter Shore, to intensify their own plans to rescue the party from electoral defeat.

The Solidarity steering committee plans to meet in the Commons next Wednesday after the State Opening to agree documents setting out their objectives, aims, organization and action plan. It will also discuss a major fight back against the hard-left inside and outside Westminster.

The difficulty Solidarity faces is that although it has about 120 MPs on its books, one-third of those are too frightened to admit support in public. A further 40 left-wing MPs are thought to approve covertly Solidarity's aims.

Certainly, there are a number of leading figures in Solidarity who have the courage and determination to fight the left on their own ground, in the constituency and in the weapons and tactics at their disposal.

The meeting between Mr Foot and the three Manifesto group leaders, in the wake of Mr Foot's National Executive refusal to ditch Mr Benn and Mr Heffer on Wednesday, will increase the feeling among many MPs that they have little to lose in launching their own unilateral regrouping campaign.

Mr Giles Radice, the manifesto group chairman, said they had asked Mr Foot for some signals of reassurance. If we don't get those signals, we are going to be crucified at the polls, he said.

Mr Ken West, group treasurer, said in an interview on independent television's *News at One* yesterday that Militant had very little in common with Labour's democratic tradition and that the party should not stand by and see a Manifesto member replaced by a member of Militant in Bradford North. "If we stand by and swallow that, we'll swallow anything," he said.

## Tory front runner appears for Crosby by-election

From John Chatteris, Crosby

As the build-up towards what may be an even more historic by-election than Warrington at Crosby continued in the Crosby constituency yesterday, Mr Neville Goldrein, Conservative leader on Merseyside County Council, was being named as a front-runner for the seat.

Mr Goldrein, who is opposition leader on the county council, lost last leadership only in May this year when Labour took control of one of the most sensitive metropolitan county authorities in England.

He is a solicitor, and has close associations with the Crosby constituency, representing Crosby North ward on the county council and being a former mayor of the old borough of Crosby in 1966-67.

Whether the Crosby Conservative constituency party will adopt a local candidate of their own choice or be urged by the party's Central Office into accepting an outsider with special qualifications remains to be seen. The decision is due to be announced at about 9.30 pm next Tuesday.

Intense activity was to be observed in the Conservative Party headquarters in Crosby yesterday, though none of the party workers were prepared to forecast a date for the by-election as they demanded more envelopes, more elastic bands and more address lists.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the candidate for the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, asked the constituency party to hold private talks with local officials from both sides of the alliance.

Some disquiet is being felt in the ranks over the resignation from the local Liberal party of Mr Stuart Sima, former treasurer, on the ground that Mrs Williams's adoption amounted to a takeover of the party.

Although Mr Sims, an executive officer of the Post Office, has claimed that up to 20 per cent of the party's vote will follow his move, Mr Anthony Hill, the former Liberal candidate of the Crosby party, says he knows of no other Liberal resignation in the constituency.

The Labour Party are due to select their candidate on Sunday.

He would be working again with former parliamentary colleagues for radical, social and health policies which would provide a real hope for an alternative to the disintegrating Conservative Government.

The rush to the far left in the Labour party and the far right in the Conservative Party had left an enormous vacuum, which only the SDP and the new Alliance could fill, Mr Ogden said last night.

It would be a joy to work in the common endeavour, free of the constant factionalism and bitter, divisive politics in the present Labour Party, and to have proper time again to meet the needs and demands of his constituents and of Merseyside.

In Liverpool, Mr Glyn Parry, chairman of the West Derby constituency of the West Derby SDP, said that Mr Ogden was told some months ago that there would be a "warm welcome" for him in the party locally and nationally.

## Twenty-first Labour MP joins SDP

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, announced last night that he has joined the Social Democratic Party, the twenty-first Labour member to make the switch.

Mr Ogden said on Monday that he was leaving the Labour Party in order to be free, as he put it, from the constant difficulties created by the "Militant-Bonnie-Marxist" factions inside the party locally and nationally.

Four months ago, at a reselection conference, Mr Ogden was rejected as prospective Labour candidate for the next election by his constituency party which chose, instead, a left-winger, Mr Royce Wareing, a local councillor.

Mr Ogden, although he has left the party, had not left the constituency. He was a member of the West Derby branch of the SDP and had applied for membership of the constituency committee of the SDP at Westminster.

He would be working again with former parliamentary colleagues for radical, social and health policies which would provide a real hope for an alternative to the disintegrating Conservative Government.

The rush to the far left in the Labour party and the far right in the Conservative Party had left an enormous vacuum, which only the SDP and the new Alliance could fill, Mr Ogden said last night.

It would be a joy to work in the common endeavour, free of the constant factionalism and bitter, divisive politics in the present Labour Party, and to have proper time again to meet the needs and demands of his constituents and of Merseyside.

In Liverpool, Mr Glyn Parry, chairman of the West Derby constituency of the West Derby SDP, said that Mr Ogden was told some months ago that there would be a "warm welcome" for him in the party locally and nationally.

He said he was certain that this new partnership would be welcomed by most electors in West Derby who would have the opportunity to confirm that support in the months ahead.

Mr Dormand, MP for Easington, and a former whip, has powerful backing, having been nominated by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, and four Shadow Cabinet members.

The result of the first ballot will be announced next Thursday.

Nominations also closed yesterday for the election of the paid post of Labour chief whip.

## Prior gives up hope of Ulster council

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, seems to have given up any immediate hope of persuading Ulster's bitterly divided politicians to work within a new devolved assembly. He had hoped to set up a Northern Ireland Council in an attempt to hand back powers to a province that controls only road sweeping, refuse collection, and the care of cemeteries.

But he said yesterday that he would not proceed with the idea now, which suggests that no early political initiative is to be attempted.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, his predecessor, failed twice in exhaustive attempts to reconcile the rival political groups, and when he left the post last month he left behind the remnants of a third attempt at political reform that showed every sign of being another failure.

The issue of devolution not only cuts across rival political groups, it is also bedevilled by different factions within the Official Unionists, Northern Ireland's biggest party.

Despite official policy stating emphatically that the party wants devolved government, the party leadership seems to be pursuing a policy of full integration with the United Kingdom in open contradiction of the wishes of the rank and file.

Mr Charles Haughey, the former Irish prime minister, attempted to up-stage the coalition government's proposals yesterday by detailing his own ideas for an Anglo-Irish council, which seem to be almost identical to the Government's.

In his renowned style of hint and half-suggestion, he left the distinct impression in a television interview that the scheme had been worked out between him and Mrs Margaret Thatcher when he was prime minister. In a later radio interview, however, he admitted that the matter had never been raised with Mrs Thatcher.

His proposal, like that of the Irish government, is for the Anglo-Irish council to operate at three levels: regular meetings between a wide range of ministers, a bi-monthly forum and a permanent committee of senior officials.

The Unionists reacted swiftly and bitterly to the scheme last night. Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, said sinister ideas were emanating from the republic which should serve as a warning to all Unionists.

Five Irishmen held overnight under the Prevention of Terrorism Act by police in London investigating three IRA bomb explosions in the capital were released last night (A staff reporter writes).

The men were arrested in a public house on Wednesday night by the anti-terrorist squad and questioned at Rochester Row police station before being allowed to leave. Scotland Yard said yesterday that contributions comprised to pour in for Mrs Ann Howarth, the widow of Mr Kenneth Howarth, the civilian explosives officer attached to the anti-terrorist squad, who died on Monday.

Christopher Banks, aged 18, former soldier, was charged with hoax telephone calls claiming that a bomb had been planted in Vine Street Police Station in London, was sentenced yesterday at Middlesbrough Magistrates Court to 12 months' imprisonment.

Banks, unemployed, of Cranwich Road, Stoke Newington, London, admitted making the call.

## Science report

## Texas drug apparatus may cut flu deaths

By Our Medical Correspondent

A new anti-viral treatment developed in Texas could lower substantially the death rate from influenza in the elderly.

Research at the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, showed that patients with influenza who were given inhalation of the drug ribavirin recovered faster. Temperatures returned to normal more quickly and virus particles disappeared sooner from their nasal secretions. Treatment with ribavirin was also highly effective in one patient with influenza pneumonia.

Conventional antibiotics have no effect on virus infections; but the drugs so far developed as specific anti-viral agents have proved to be disappointing in many serious infections such as influenza.

The advance made by the Texas research group is the development of a compressed air apparatus that can deliver a continuous fine drug aerosol through a face mask directly into the nose, throat and lungs.

This method concentrates the drug at the site of the virus infection so explaining the more impressive results than when anti-viral drugs are given by mouth.

Describing their results in a report in *The Lancet* today the Texas group says the aerosol treatment could be most useful in reducing mortality from influenza among the elderly and among hospital patients with other chest diseases. At present the apparatus is still at an experimental stage, but it could readily be made available for use in hospitals and nursing homes.

Another report in the same issue of *The Lancet* this time from the clinical research centre at Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, may explain why some children suffer from recurrent coughs and colds.

Virus infections of that kind are caused by the body's natural defences, among these is production by the white blood cells of the anti-viral substance interferon.

Doctors at the hospital studied a group of 30 children who had had recurrent respiratory infections in the first six years of life. Four of the 30 were found to have an inborn defect of interferon production which probably accounted for their unusual susceptibility to infection.

NEW HAREFIELD HEART GRAFT

Mr John Haines, aged 44, of Denchworth, Berkshire, received a new heart at Harefield hospital, London, in a five-hour operation completed by Mr Magdi Yacoub early yesterday.

Mr Haines, a self-employed carpenter, who has had heart disease for 12 years, was said by the hospital to be feeling fine.

He is married with a son of 15 and a daughter of 12. The heart came from a girl of 20 from Essex.

'For you this may be the Year of the Disabled - but Richard is disabled for life.'

Richard is severely handicapped, and has needed surgery to untangle his tangled limbs. His bright mind shines on the situation and special education has been his lot. Richard is a crisis of confidence. How can he succeed in life with so many handicaps? One can give him the best possible chance, but it's not cheap. And Richard is just one of the 6,500 children cared for by the National Children's Home.

Just imagine Richard with one of your children. Despite the difficulties you'd do all you could, wouldn't you?

It's time to ask you to think of Richard as if he were one of your children. Will you become a regular subscriber to the National Children's Home and give children like Richard the comfort of being able to rely on your support?

Even £2 per month would mean a great deal to our children. And £5 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £10 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £20 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £50 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £100 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £200 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £500 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £1,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £2,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £5,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £10,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £20,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. And £50,000 donated each month would mean a great deal to our children. 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## Squabbles leading to city disaster, architects told

Politicians and architects were warned last night that Britain faced a potential disaster in its cities while both sides continued to criticize each other for past errors.

The urban fabric was deteriorating at a rate which would make replacement impossible within the foreseeable future and a political picture was being painted of a city in decline.

Ms Clare Frank told the Royal Institute of British Architects' annual conference at Portland Place, London.

Ms Frank said the potential disaster was based on all political parties refusing to face the fact that Britain was an urban country.

She described the Coth Street planning inquiry as a long-winded, painful and expensive exercise which would be extremely damaging whatever the results.

In the future, architects would be faced with a request from politicians to rebuild on a scale similar to that at the end of the Second World War. Then there had been social consensus, but that no longer existed.

Ms Frank, an architect in private practice, was seconding a motion that politicians, not architects, are primarily responsible for the destruction of our towns and cities.

It had been proposed by Dr Patrick Nuytens, director of Leeds Polytechnic, and was opposed by Mr Ed Gough and Mr George Nicholson, Labour chairman and vice chairman respectively of the GLC's central planning committee.

The result was an even three-way split.

Ms Gough said that in the last 50 years many people living in the cities had been denied adequate space, bathrooms and a level of comfort. A free and universal system of medical care had been developed along with schools and these improve-

ments had been brought about by the efforts of politicians.

He warned architects that they might not change history by judging with the politicians.

That was the lie that had been sold politicians and the public during the 1960s which had led to the destruction of various cities.

If they claimed to be professionals, they would have to understand how ordinary people lived and worked.

"The tatty buildings that you have pencilled around as areas of development is probably the only area where there is a shop where you get repairs for a washing machine," he said.

He was going to the last, politicians would want to be replaced by a development which fulfilled functions that satisfied people.

Mr Nicholson said politicians had not created the idea of tower blocks or industrialized building. There had been a conspiracy between the professions to defraud society.

Dr Nuytens said that in the last 15 years there had been a lot of humility among architects who realized they had a great deal to be sorry and ashamed about as well as things to be proud of.

But the powers of control over the environment rested with politicians and architects were representative and dialogue was crucial to make sure that politicians took the right decisions.

Earlier, Mr Owen Luder, the institute's president, criticized the Government and local authorities for making cuts when plans should be made for recovery.

In his opening address, Mr Luder painted a gloomy picture of the construction industry, which, he said, had 380,000 unemployed and many

unemployed architects.

He said that the industry was in a state of crisis and that the Government was not doing enough to help it.

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## Kangaroo meat was sold for beef pies

Two company directors who sold horse and kangaroo meat for beef for pies and burgers were fined £5,000 each yesterday.

Mr Anthony, aged 48, and Mr Graham, aged 35, were sentenced to three months suspended for two years and ordered to pay £2,000 each.

Their company, Anthony & Graham, was said to have sold more than 100,000 pounds of kangaroo meat for beef for pies and burgers.

Mr Graham was also fined £5,000 and £2,000 costs.

Health officers from the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham mounted a joint investigation on the premises of the company, which was based in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

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## Inquiry after nine hurt in hospital fire

An investigation began yesterday after nine patients were seriously injured as fire damaged part of a ward at Warlingham Park Hospital, near Caterham, Surrey.

It was believed a burning cigarette set fire to a locker between two beds in the ward where 17 men in their seventies were sleeping.

A nurse discovered the blaze and raised the alarm. The police, fire and ambulance services minutes helped staff to evacuate the patients and bring the fire under control.

The nine injured were taken to the Mayday Hospital, Croydon, and four of them, suffering from serious burns, were transferred to

special units at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, and Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. The ward was later sealed off as police brought in experts from Aldermaston to carry out a detailed investigation.

Mr Roger Hawkins, a spokesman for the regional health authority, said: "A nurse discovered the blaze and raised the alarm and staff immediately evacuated the patients from there with the help of rescue services. The blaze was confined to part of the ward destroying three beds and a locker. The injuries to patients were during and smoke inhalation. The staff acted very swiftly and had the fire under control by the time emergency services arrived."

## Computer in leak inquiry is secure, police say

Thames Valley police yesterday continuing investigations into allegations that seven officers have been involved in leaking information from police computers to a private detective agency.

One officer has been suspended after the allegations in the *New Statesman* magazine. Both the Police National Computer and the Thames Valley Police Computer are said to be involved.

The Thames Valley system was set up in 1975 as a joint venture with the Home Office to computerize information normally held in manual files and indexes. The force maintains that the computer is particularly secure.

Only 62 of the force's 3,000 officers have a password that enables them to record, update or delete files. A further 394 have a different password allowing them to retrieve information without making alterations, deletions or additions.

The computer holds information on 150,000 people in a population of about 1.5 million. Known criminals and crimes are recorded as are suspects, missing persons, victims of crime and associates of known criminals.

Mr Leslie Emmott, Thames Valley's deputy chief constable, insisted that the system is much more secure than the Police National Computer in London. Scotland Yard recently had to tighten security there after journalists from *The Observer*, posing as policemen, obtained information from it.

Mr Emmott says: "We have done our best to preserve the integrity of the Thames Valley computer. I am not naive enough to say that there will never be a leak of information."

The information had to be available to police officers, and the risk that there could be a "rotten apple" had to be recognized. His job, he said, was to keep that risk to a minimum, and to act if it became a reality.

Even when stringent safeguards are built into data banks, they can still be broken by those who operate them, but the Government has been resisting pressure for the creation of a data protection authority to establish and oversee such safeguards.

In May, Britain signed the European convention on data protection, but has yet to enact new statutory safeguards. A White Paper is expected later this year, but Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, has said an independent body will not be set up to oversee them.

Instead, the Home Office is to be responsible for regulating the way data protection laws are enforced.

## New Times supplement on sale

The first issue of *The Times Health Supplement* is on sale at newsagents today, price 45p. The editor, Miss Jill Turner, said last night there were indications that patients would run out of some 35,000 copies printed.

Miss Turner, who worked formerly with *New Society*, said: "The *Times Health Supplement* will be the first of the health service, the first authoritative paper for leaders in the field, whatever their interest or discipline."

The established journals and magazines all have specialized points of view. The supplement will be the first paper to the middle of the great debates on health issues, with an appeal right across the professional disciplines."

Key features in the first issue include an article by Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, research by Professor Harvey Brunner of Johns Hopkins University, showing that unemployment kills, particularly in Scotland; an exclusive report on the membership of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia group; and a report on an attempt by Scottish doctors to ban photographs of childbirth.

The choice is clearly whether to be wholly austere and plain, or wholly riotous, like the original. More or less, the architects have chosen the former, and all the indications are that the result could be extremely elegant. Where, however, the modern approach still cannot match the buildings of our predecessors is the roof. A simple, unadorned roof such as is proposed is neither a non-existent flat roof nor an obvious pitched roof. It is a semi-pitched compromise.

The Point Street facade has some of the grandeur one associates with museums in the United States, and if the scheme is built, and if it lives up to it, promise, then the Western Isles Cultural Centre could be the worth a visit in its own right.

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## Virus risk closes laboratory

The largest and best known laboratory in which colonies of rhesus monkeys are bred in Britain is to be disbanded for public health reasons, despite a ban on the export of the animals from former exporting countries in Asia.

The decision to close the animal house at Birmingham University's medical school is based on the risk of infection from a virus which can be fatal to a person bitten by one of the creatures.

There have been no such incidents since the colony was established nearly 20 years ago by Lord Zuckerman. But an inspection by the Health and Safety Executive suggests that the building needs extensive modernization to meet the conditions of work which might involve the herpes simian B virus. This is the agent which infected the carrier, who could transfer to people or animals. Most recorded human infections have been fatal.

About half the colony of 200 monkeys is expected to be moved elsewhere, but the other half may be put down.

The decision arises from all aspects of work at the medical school in Birmingham began in 1978, after an accident in which a member of staff contracted smallpox. That was attributed to a virus escaping from a laboratory.

## Victim's mother sues Yorkshire Ripper

A writ claiming damages has been issued against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, by a woman whose daughter was his sixth victim. The case could make legal history when it is heard in the High Court.

Ms Irene MacDonald, aged 58, of Leeds, is suing Sutcliffe, aged 35, the Bradford mass murderer now serving a life sentence at Parkhurst prison, Isle of Wight.

Ms MacDonald had said the murder on June 26, 1977 while walking home after an evening out with a boy friend.

Mr Wilfred MacDonald, aged 60, Jayne's father, died a few months after the murder, and the cause was a broken heart.

Mr David Ake, senior partner in Ake, Tate, and Co., Leeds solicitors, said today that a writ claiming damages had been served on Sutcliffe's father, Mr Ake said: "I am aware, this is the first

time a murderer has been sued by the relative of a victim."

Ms MacDonald has been moved from her former home in Scott Hall Road, Leeds, by the local authority to a secret address in another part of the city.

Mr Jack Strangberg, a close family friend, said yesterday that Mrs MacDonald had no comment to make at this stage.

She is very disappointed with the lack of financial help she has received. She wants to put all this behind her and start a new life.

Mr Kerry McGill, the Bradford solicitor representing Sutcliffe, confirmed yesterday that he had received the writ. "It will be defended," he said.

Mr Anelay Hart, solicitor for Mrs Doreen Hill, of Middleton, whose daughter Jacqueline was Sutcliffe's last victim, said: "We considered this matter earlier this year. A decision has not yet been made. We will watch the case with interest."

## Euthanasia trial jury out

The jury in the euthanasia trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday retired for the night after deliberating for five hours (Francis Gibb writes).

Summing up, Mr Justice Neil Lawson said a statement by Mark Lyons, aged 70, about helping a woman to take tablets, amounted to a confession

of aiding her suicide, but unless it was certain he put a bag over her head deliberately to kill her, he was not guilty of murder.

Mr Lyons, of West Hampstead, London, denies murder and aiding and abetting suicide. Nicholas Reed, of New Cross, London, denies aiding and abetting suicide.

## 'Bargain offer' regulations ambiguous, director says

The Director General of Fair Trading said yesterday that he thought new legislation would be needed eventually to stamp out misleading price claims and bargain offers.

Mr Gordon Borrie was introducing his review of the much criticized Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order, 1979, undertaken at the request of Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

He thought criticism of the order had been exaggerated, but his report suggested that the present wording has substantial ambiguities which cause difficulties in interpretation and enforcement of the law. Though the difficulties might diminish as the order became more familiar, there was already a case for amendments to be made.

Mr Borrie suggests a complete ban on comparisons with recommended retail prices. He also suggests that recommended retail prices are a useful benchmark. Mr Borrie thinks consumers cannot readily distinguish between genuine comparisons and those in some sectors, such as jewelry and power tools.

He also wants it made clear that the terms "normal", "usual" and "regular" when applied to prices should indicate a previous price, and that all previous prices quoted should be stated or calculable, and should be a price which the trader had offered for 28 consecutive days in the previous six months. The onus of proof should be on the trader instead of the enforcing officers.

Mr Borrie believes there are several problems with the orders which could not be satisfactorily dealt with by amendment. Those include abuses, encountered mainly in the furniture and carpet trades, in which prices are compared with "special order price" or "after-sale price" or "high single-unit price".

Such claims are objectionable and could be dealt with by report says. To deal with the exploitation of technicalities and unforeseeable anomalies he proposes a new law generally prohibiting false or misleading price claims, supported by a prohibition of specific practices and removing the ambiguities.

The Office of Fair Trading said it knew of 33 successful prosecutions to date under the existing orders, and no acquittals. Most abuse had been in the carpets and furniture trades.

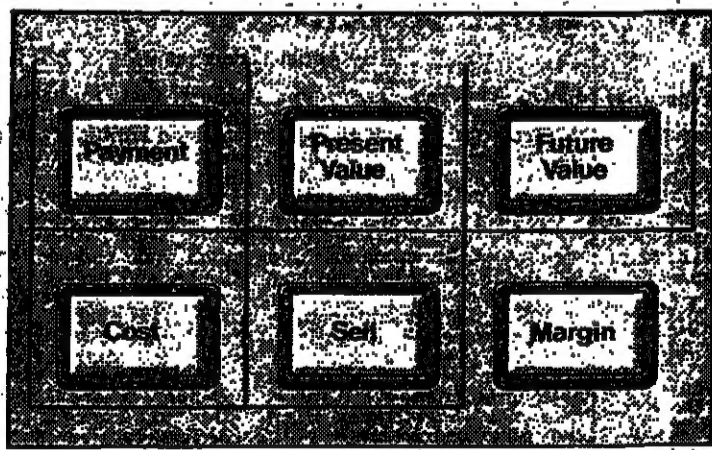
Review of Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979—A Report by the Director General of Fair Trading, available from Consumer Affairs Division, 10, Broad Buildings, London EC4A 1PR.

## Cruise missiles proposal

The 464 nuclear cruise missiles due to be stationed in Western Europe under the Nato modernization plan should be carried by Royal Navy submarines, insisted Sir Philip Goodhart, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Army at the Ministry of Defence, says today.

In a "farewell memorandum" for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, he says up to six submarines could carry 60 cruise missiles each. Others could be equipped with them for some of the time.

The cost could be met by deferring the Trident ballistic missile programme by four years.



If you know what they mean, you'll know why you need the TI-44.

The TI-44 really has just one purpose: to simplify financial and business decision-making as much as possible. And it's got the power to do it.

You can do complex calculations simply and accurately—without working through tedious rows of figures.

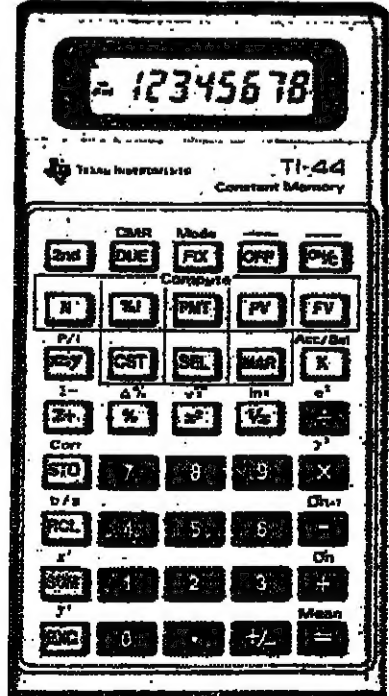
The TI-44 is invaluable for sales/cost/profit margin analyses, mortgages, depreciation calculation, investment and loan work. The statistical mode facilitates

trend analysis, forecasting and correlation. (And not only is it easy to amend errors in data entry, but it also remembers the data when it's switched off.)

Perhaps the best feature of the TI-44, though, lies in the fact that as you become more familiar with its profit margin and financial

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**By Marcel Berlins Legal Correspondent**

### From Our Correspondent

Stavri, who was said to be a friend of the tax inspector, pleaded guilty to corruptly soliciting for Mr Bates the sum of £6,000 as a fee.

**By Hugh Clayton**

One allegation concerned a staff meeting late in 1979 which Mr Hopkins told the *The Times* he had attended. The allegation stated that he had "urged staff to join the

*Breach of Confidence* (Report no. 110), The Law Commission; Stationery Office, £8.35.

Mr Course, is an executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, and is campaigning for an extraordinary general meeting of the society to reinstate him.

struck at night and selected a single victim, Mr Michael Stuart Moore, for the prosecution, said.

The judge observed: "I always say that I learn something new every day I sit in court."

It adds that the nationalities Bill, which is likely to come into force in 1983, will not

• Mrs. White, aged 45, who admitted arson, was put on probation for two years by the judge, who told her: "You have given up your drink while in Holloway and that is a good beginning."

more or less rigorously on a racially discriminatory basis. Last, the report says that

which rendered her incapable of defending herself. You used your professional skills for your own end and betrayed her trust just to satisfy your lust.

The caucus of Britain's 55 black and Asian councillors could be set up soon at

Mr Dudley Bennett, for the defence, said that Hardy would be struck off the list of practitioners by the Dental Council. Mrs Hardy had given birth to a daughter three

the Government in the July debate, but has so far given the Lords no statement on the matter.

of the consequences, but he added: "It is unfortunate that he should have been dismissed for such a thing".

Mr Jones, aged 31, of Elm Tree Road, Nuneaton,

1

## THE POPPY APPEAL

that the proposals in the Bill will substantially reduce the number of losers and confine them to the least poor.

inflatable boat to spray the threatened pups with a blue dye, to make their pelts worthless.

seal colonies involved in the cull. Mr McColl said that the hunt in the Western Isles, in which 750 pups were to die, had almost been abandoned

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**25 in hijack**

SAN José—Hijackers seized a Costa Rican aircraft with about 25 passengers on board, some said to be Americans, during a domestic flight between the Pacific coast city of Quepos and San José.

**Minister jailed**

QUITO.—Ecuador's supreme court found Señor Bolívar Jarvin, the former interior minister guilty of ordering the murder of a political opponent and sentenced him to 22 years in a military jail.

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## Cortes expected to endorse Spanish entry into Nato

Before voting began tonight in the lower house of the Spanish Parliament, the Government was already assured of a comfortable majority for joining Nato.

Senor Felipe Gonzalez, the leader of the Socialist Opposition, however, advised Nato governments to keep in mind a possible victory of his party at the next general election.

He clashed repeatedly with Senor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, in the debate last night accusing the Administration of providing Nato governments with information about the Socialist stand on Nato.

Senor Gonzalez told the Cortes that his party remained unconvinced by the Government's case that Spain's defence would benefit by joining, and announced he intended to visit the capitals of the 15 Nato members countries to explain the Spanish Socialist's attitude.

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 29

This brought an angry reply from Senor Calvo Sotelo that he trusted Senor Gonzalez was "going to lose the votes in other parliamentary elections" which he lacks here. The Centre Democrats, however, backed the Prime Minister.

Senor Gonzalez foresaw the possibility, in view of the disarray among the Centre Democrats after the Galician regional elections, of an early general election next year when the parliament of Nato countries might be considering the ratification of Spanish entry.

What evidently still rankles with the Socialist leader is the Prime Minister's visit to Bonn early in the summer when Senor Calvo Sotelo reported to have assured Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, that the Spanish Socialists would put up no formal fight and would join the Communists against

Nato. Senor Calvo Sotelo said that Senor Gonzalez has committed himself only to having the ratification of Nato entry. The Government has refused to have the Socialist leader's words put to rest. Senor Calvo Sotelo said that the Socialist leader's words were "a very serious mistake".

Senor Gonzalez said that he had already written to the Socialist Committee of the Galician region, asking it to support the Government's case for joining Nato.

Senor Calvo Sotelo said that he had already written to the Socialist Committee of the Galician region, asking it to support the Government's case for joining Nato.

## Tunis reformers face uphill fight

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis, Oct 29

Reformers, trying to establish multi-party democracy in Tunisia, are finding the going hard and at times hazardous. The two-week campaign for the first multi-party elections here since 1959 opened in an atmosphere of calm, even sympathy. But, as polling day, next Sunday, approaches, the political temperature is rising.

At the outset almost everybody, even opposition officials, believed that the National Front (FN) formed by an alliance between President Habib Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) and the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), would walk all over its opponents.

Because there are no opinion polls and multi-party democracy is such a novel phenomenon, any attempt to estimate the relative strengths of the parties is risky. But, judging from the attendance at meetings and from personal interviews, it is clear that the opposition parties — in particular the Movement of Socialist Democrats (MDS) — have considerable appeal.

Moreover, there are clear signs that within the political

establishment, which has enjoyed a monopoly of political power for a quarter of a century, and which has conducted this democratic experiment, there are those who have begun to fear their opponents' popularity.

These opponents consist of the Communist Party, the Movement of Popular Unity (MUP), a hardline socialist party well to the left of the ruling PSD, some independent democrats, and the Social Democrats (MDS).

The most important of these, not least because it is fielding many more candidates than any of the other opposition movements, is the MDS. Its leader, Mr. Ahmed Messid, a 56-year-old former Minister of Justice, Finance, Defence and Interior, was expelled from the PSD in 1971 after leading the "liberal" wing of the party to victory in an internal struggle. His success was resented, and later reversed, by President Bourguiba.

The current elections do not put the position of Mr Bourguiba in question since he was made President for life in 1974. Voters will choose only

the 230 members of the Chamber of Deputies. Ideologically, the MDS does not differ greatly from the PSD in the context of Africa and the Arab world, but it has been described as a "democratic" force.

However, democracy is a tender and exotic plant in North Africa. Though President Bourguiba and Mr Messid have both been described as "democratic" in the past, they have invited a number of foreign journalists to Tunisia to witness the birth of pluralism — some of their followers are losing a monopoly of political power and the rich habits of patronage.

The reality has been a series of incidents, some of them violent, which have led the Social Democrats to suspend all further public meetings.

The Government, has not commented on these incidents. But a measure of the opening up of political life is shown by Mr Messid's appearances to air his complaints on the state-run radio and television services. He also has access to at least partially liberated press.

## SKoreans put 28 on trial for communism

From Jacques Rediff, Seoul, Oct 29

A South Korean publisher, 13 students and 14 workers have gone on trial here charged with pro-communist activities and violation of the national security laws. They pleaded not guilty, but face the death penalty if convicted.

According to relatives of the accused, Mr. Lee Tae Bok, 30, was arrested and detained in a military camp. He was accused of having written a book, "The Development of Communism in the East", which was distributed to relatives of the accused. Mr. Lee Tae Bok was also accused of having written a book, "The Development of Communism in the East", which was distributed to relatives of the accused.

The accused were said to have belonged to a democratic labour federation and used such tactics as to foment a communist revolution. But according to sources close to the defendants and some local experts on labour and student affairs, these organisations did not exist and the evidence of their subversive activities was not convincing.

Mr. Lee was held incommunicado for four months and his relatives said the authorities refused to reveal his whereabouts for two months. But since October 14 they have been permitted to visit him daily in prison in Seoul and give guards money wrapped in paper with his name on it to buy medicine and extra food, they said.

## Libyans effectively in control

### Chad President reappears in public

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 29

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad, who disappeared from his palace on Tuesday amid fears of a coup by Libyans, reappeared today, and security, which has been deteriorating fast since the beginning of the week, appears to have improved in the past 24 hours.

According to reliable reports in Paris, President Goukouni is the prisoner of the Libyans, and Libyan forces effectively control the capital and the greater part of the country.

Yesterday, tension in Njamena, the capital, was high. People deserted their places of work, and many took refuge in Koudouri in Cameroon territory. On the other side of the Chad river, 300-strong French garrisons in Bouar, in neighbouring Central African Republic, made up of paratroopers and marines, were on emergency standby.

But today, President Goukouni, who heads the transitional government of Chad, appeared in public. He was seen in the company of Pierre Ricard, the French Charge d'Affaires, who called the Chad d'Ouest, that the capital was quiet.

He also denied reports that supporters of Mr. Ahmat Ayl, the pro-Libyan Foreign Minister of Chad, backed by Libyan Light armoured reinforcements, had arrived in Njamena.

Mr. Ayl flew to the capital on Tuesday with Major Djalloud, the Libyan Foreign Minister.



President Goukouni: appeal to Mitterrand

As an indication that things were apparently back to normal, it was confirmed in Paris today that President Goukouni would attend the Franco-African summit which opens here next Tuesday.

The Defence Ministry insisted last night that the emergency standby at Bouar had been ordered by the local French commander, and not by the Defence Ministry.

The Ministry for Cooperation admitted, however, that French concern over Chad remains as sharp as ever, even though yesterday's reports were excessively alarming.

Tripoli is anxious to preserve the facade of Chadian legitimacy represented by President Goukouni and his Government, at least until the Organisation of African Unity summit in Tripoli next June.

The President, who was

presented eight days ago at Sabha in southern Libya, by Colonel Gaddafi with an ultimatum to approve an organic union of Chad with Libya, appealed for help to President Mitterrand.

He had also planned today to issue a call to the Libyans to withdraw. The arrival of Major Djalloud stopped that move.

In a statement broadcast today by the schadian radio, Major Djalloud, who met Mr Goukouni three times and left Njamena today, accused France of "interference in Chadian internal affairs" and of attempting to "impose on Chad" a pan-African peace-keeping force.

"We are here by the will of the Chadian Government. The moment it tells us to leave, we shall."

President Moi of Kenya, the

current chairman of the OUA, insisting on the urgent need to send a pan-African peace-keeping force to Chad. The French Government forces of 25 tons of ammunition and a stock of light arms from its depots in central Africa.

But it was an empty gesture, since the Government of Mr Goukouni has no organized forces to speak of any more. And the other members of the OAU. Even the violently anti-Libyan Government of Cameroon and in no hurry to contribute to a peace is keeping force to support a Chadian puppet government.

Several French newspapers earlier reported that Mr Goukouni had disappeared and that the Libyan forces appeared to be supplanting the acy in an attempt to take over the presidency.

## Killings and torture on increase in Bolivia

From Our Correspondent, La Paz, Oct 29

Repression of opponents of the Bolivian regime has increased since General Celso Torrello Villa took office as President in early September, according to Roman Catholic Church sources here.

Torture and political killings continue unabated, the sources say. The Government, however, claims that no political prisoners are held at present.

Most blame for the repression of dissidents, who are mainly labour leaders, students, peasant activists and miners, lies with the Interior Ministry's paramilitary Special Security Service (SES), which appears to operate outside General Torrello's control.

A recent public letter to the President from the paramilitary transport workers' organization, one of whose members was shot dead during a family reunion in mid-October, protested strongly at SES activities and urged General Torrello to dismantle it.

The letter described the SES personnel as incompetent, irresponsible and criminal, adding that "it appears they are trained only to massacre the people".

Many of the SES agents are known to have been recruited by a former Interior Minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, and by General Garcia Meza, the former President. They came from the cells of La Paz and Santa Cruz prisons where they were held on drug peddling or violent crime charges.

Few blame President Torrello for the present situation. Observers and persons close to the man see him caught between conflicting forces. On the one hand he has promised to end the indiscriminate repressive violence that goes on daily, and he apparently wants to return the country to democratic rule with full constitutional guarantees to citizens within three years.

On the other hand, there are strong indications that military and paramilitary bastions of power, remaining from the previous Government, are less than fully under General Torrello's control.

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# Sweden plans to increase spending on defence

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 29

The diplomatic clash between Stockholm and Moscow over the stranding of a Soviet submarine in restricted Swedish territorial waters off Karlskrona is a reminder of the sensitivity of Sweden's position between East and West.

The country's policy of non-alignment leading to neutrality in war requires a good deal more than vocal commitment and the Soviet violation of its waters reinforces Sweden's assertion that it needs a strong defence to protect its neutrality.

Indeed Sweden spends as much as most Nato countries on its defence as a proportion of GNP.

In the fiscal year ending next July estimated government spending on defence is about 15,788m kronor (about £1,578m).

Defence costs about 2,500 kronor a head of population a year and the Government's policy calls on the help of almost every able-bodied citizen aged between 16 and 65 in the event of war.

Defence spending is roughly 3.5 per cent of GNP and it is expected to rise in the next five-year plan which the Government will present to Parliament next spring. This is in the same league as France and West Germany.

Moreover Sweden spends about 0.1 per cent of GNP on civil defence and another 0.3 per cent on economic defence.

Sweden has no nuclear deterrent. Its aim in defence is to be strong enough in conventional armaments to discourage

aggression, conventional or nuclear.

Policy, therefore, concentrates on what is termed "total defence" meaning an efficient early warning system and general mobilization of about three million adults out of a population of eight million.

Total defence also includes economic defence. There are underground shelters throughout the country capable of holding 5,500,000 people and large quantities of food, fuel and industrial raw materials are stored in underground rock shelters.

The strength of Sweden's policy of neutrality depends on its credibility and this prevents the country from taking part in alliances. Sweden's neutrality can never be guaranteed by another country, and even strong economic ties like, for example, membership of the EEC are out of the question.

Nearly 85 per cent of defence needs are supplied by Swedish factories.

Total defence requires compulsory conscription. Every man aged between 18 and 47 undergoes a period of basic training followed by regular refresher exercises lasting about 20 days every few years with longer periods for officer training.

There are about 25,000 full-time officers and men in the Armed Forces. In addition, 45,000 conscripts are called up every year. With full mobilization there would be about 850,000 men under arms.

100,000 of them in the Home Guard.

The Navy and the Air Force depend less on conscripts. The Navy is made up of fast, light ships and submarines that never need to operate outside the Baltic. It includes three destroyers, 12 submarines, 30 torpedo boats and minesweepers. Strategic parts of the coastline, including the Karlskrona area, are also defended by naval coastal batteries and there are helicopter units for anti-submarine warfare.

The Air Force comprises 25 squadrons of fighter and attack aircraft operating from bases all over the country. It uses only Swedish-made Draken and Viggen aircraft which, as with the naval vessels, are often sheltered in tunnels or underground installations blasted out of the rock.

Both the Navy and the Air Force ensure constant surveillance and fast detection of possible aggression. The Air Force also has radar units on non-Swedish aircraft from Swedish airspace and the Navy regularly makes unidentified sightings in Swedish waters below the surface.

A year ago, an unidentified submarine lurked in territorial waters around the Stockholm archipelago for nearly 10 days before being warned off with depth charges. An unidentified Soviet submarine was the first in which a Soviet submarine has ever been trapped in territorial waters.



## Channel tunnel advocated to help Europe's jobless

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 29

An increase in public spending on projects like the Channel tunnel is one way to dent Europe's soaring unemployment figures, Mr Ivor Richard, the European Commission's Social Affairs Commissioner, said today, when he introduced the Commission's new employment strategy.

For Mr Richard it was high time to stop the isolation in separate compartments of the twin problems of inflation and unemployment. They had to be dealt with together in the scope of a "more liberal, public employment policy".

To this end he will be trying to organize another "jumbo council" of economic, finance, social and labour ministers next year to study the long-term economic problems created by "the irresistible surge of unemployment". In his view, nothing could stop the unemployment figures and even to turn the tide. He specifically mentioned the "admirable Channel tunnel" as the kind of scheme worth supporting. It would, he said, create something like 100,000 jobs on both sides of the Channel.

strategy, which will certainly be discussed at next month's European summit in London with Mrs Thatcher in the chair, is to ensure that all school-leavers receive work training, to provide selective recruitment subsidies and to explore new ways of organizing working time.

Mr Richard's modest proposal also looks at ways of channeling investment into growth areas like energy, road-building and the service sectors, coupled with help for small and medium-sized firms, which provide 70 per cent of the non-agricultural or civil service jobs in the Community.

He was looking for an expenditure of about £200 million extra on the Social Fund which he felt would be enough to dent the unemployment figures and even to turn the tide. He specifically mentioned the "admirable Channel tunnel" as the kind of scheme worth supporting. It would, he said, create something like 100,000 jobs on both sides of the Channel.

## Schmidt in fighting trim for Bundestag speech

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 29

Herr Helmut Schmidt, split, combative and evidently rejuvenated by his heart operation, sought to rally West Germans' self-confidence and their economy in a rousing Bundestag speech today.

The Chancellor was addressing the Bundestag for the first time since his heart trouble obliged him to have a pacemaker implanted. He looked fitter and livelier than he had for years, exuding high spirits in his address, taunting the Opposition and bringing round after round of applause from the Government benches.

He was evidently seeking to raise morale in the country and in his own coalition in the face of an increasingly difficult economic situation. The coalition had just completed for a second time the depressing task of cutting government spending in next year's budget.

He quoted press reports including a British press comment that West Germany's present situation was a "striking economic success" — and exclaimed: "If everyone abroad has confidence in us, why should we not have confidence in ourselves?"

"Let us not allow our clear vision to be clouded by fear or anger. Let us look around in the world and in our rich country... and ask ourselves if I am not right when I say we have reason to be confident in ourselves?"

This year and next, he said, West Germans would only be able to afford the standard of living they had in 1978. "And was that really so bad? Was it really so bad?"

## Hardliner is confirmed as Premier of Iran

Tehran, Oct 29.—The Iranian parliament today confirmed by 115 to 39 votes Mr Hossein Musavi as the fifth Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic.

The Majlis rejected President Khomeini's first choice, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, also a hardliner, and the confirmation of Mr Musavi was seen here as a sign that Tehran was to expand its world role and "expand" its Islamic revolution.

Mr Musavi said he would give special attention to foreign affairs. "In an active government, the realms of internal and foreign affairs are closely interwoven," he told the Pars news agency after the vote. He would make "very few changes" in the Cabinet.

Despite the human and material costs, Mr Musavi affirmed "the will of the nation to continue the war (with Iraq) until final victory".

The ascent to the premiership by Mr Hossein Musavi meant a further strengthening of the grip of Muslim hardliners (Hazarah Teimourian) already the Islamic Republican Party, the main force in the Islamic revolution, dominates Parliament and the Government.

Its secretary-general, Mr Ali Khomeini has recently been elected President without a contest and now one of its founding members becomes Prime Minister in a succession to the more moderate Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Kani, who had refused to join the party.

Mr Musavi, a 39-year-old architect with a history of activism in Islamic societies dating back to his student days at the private National University in Tehran. He was imprisoned briefly in 1973 for his opposition to the rule of the Shah, achieved no prominence until the onset of the revolution in February 1979, when he was one of the founders of the Islamic Republican Party and was appointed Minister of its daily newspaper Islamic Republic.

Subsequently the extreme opposition that he expressed in leading articles to the views of Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who was then Prime Minister, and President Bani-Sadr, who were not in the same category of theologians over the election of the Government, drew attention to him and ensured his further rise in the party hierarchy.

## EEC WARNS SPAIN ON OIL SCANDAL

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, Oct 29

The Spanish health authorities will have to make a greater effort if they are to be given a green light by the European Commission, the EEC's Internal Market Commissioner, said here today.

There were, he said, three or four frauds concerned in the way poisoned cooking oil had found its way into the Spanish market which would have to be sorted out if confidence was to be restored.

As Spain was not a member of the EEC there was no direct measure that the Commission could take beyond that of keeping members of the public informed of what was going on and encouraging the exchange of information.

France and Italy have both independently put a ban on importing Spanish olive oil while investigations into the case continue.

## Britain starts ahead of US in women's bridge final

From Harold Franklin, Port Chester, Oct 29

In the Venice Cup, the women's world bridge championships, Britain and the United States, by common consent, the two strongest countries, have reached the final. Britain, after several times looking firmly set for the final, have suffered intermittent losses of form. Their semi-final match against Brazil was a nail-biting affair with the result decided only on the very last hand.

The current standings in the Venice Cup are: United States, 18½; Britain, 17½; Brazil, 17; Australia, 14½; and Venezuela, 10. In the final Britain will begin with a lead of 21 reflecting a proportion of the number of points by which they defeated the United States in their semi-final match against Brazil.

points against their opponents, the United States. In the semi-finals the United States and Pakistan comprehensively defeated Poland and Argentina. The arrival of the United States in the final was expected; but that of Pakistan is a surprise.

After only two years as members of the World Bridge Federation, Pakistan has a vast experience of this type of competition they have caught everyone's attention by their steady improvement and their physical resistance. Poorly placed at the halfway stage of the qualifying round they scored extremely highly throughout the second round robin.

## Law Report October 30 1981

fraudulent. That allegation was central both to the defence of justification of the slander, and to the counterclaim for conspiracy.

That being the situation between Sharjah and UAQ, both Iran and Her Majesty's Government claimed a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for their mainland and islands, and at various dates had claimed a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for their islands and islands extending to islands owned by it in the Arabian Gulf.

In May, 1970, Iran refused his claim to a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for his islands and islands extending to islands owned by it in the Arabian Gulf. In May, 1970, Iran refused his claim to a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for his islands and islands extending to islands owned by it in the Arabian Gulf.

## House of Lords

On that shore were two neighbouring Arab Emirates, Sharjah and Umm al-Qaiwain (UAQ). Abu Musa was, at all times, a British territory, recognized by both Emirates and by Her Majesty's Government to belong to Sharjah. As a result of the 1962 agreement, UAQ emerged as a concessionaire entitled to exploit the location, to the exclusion of Occidental.

His Lordship added two observations. First, the House was not now trying the merits of the case, or any part of them. The applications must be dealt with on the basis of facts alleged in the pleadings and such documents as had emerged.

Second, it was convenient to consider first the general issue of jurisdiction. A decision on that might make it unnecessary to consider the discovery issues. However, the fact that the action was alleged to be a conspiracy of certain classes of documents might have to be given, might have implications for the prior question whether an action should be allowed to proceed. To that extent argument on the discovery issue had been enlightening.

## Court of Appeal

Buttes issued a writ claiming damages on October 18, 1970, obtaining leave to serve it out of the jurisdiction under Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Occidental delivered their defence and counterclaim on April 7, 1972.

The defence contained a full justification of the actions of Occidental. The counterclaim repeated the factual allegations in the defence, and alleged that in or about 1969, 1969 and onwards, the plaintiffs, the Ruler of Sharjah and others whom Occidental could not then particularise, wrongfully and fraudulently conspired to cheat and defraud Occidental. A number of overt acts (as pleaded in the defence) were alleged to have been done by which Occidental and its local subsidiary or associate were permanently deprived of their rights to exploit the location. They claimed damages amounting to more than US \$4,000,000.

In July, 1972, Buttes issued a summons seeking an order that the courts should not exercise jurisdiction in respect of certain specified acts being acts of state of the governments of Sharjah, UAQ, Iran and the United Kingdom; alternatively, that certain specified parts of the defence and counterclaim be struck out or all proceedings stayed as to any allegations contained in the ground that they raised matters which were acts of state.

## Pensioner's capital resource

Lillystone v Supplementary Benefits Commission. Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins.

[Judgment delivered October 29] The court held that a pensioner who sold the house in which she was living, for a price to be paid to her in monthly instalments over 10 years, had no capital resource for the purpose of the purpose of assessing her entitlement to a supplementary benefit.

The court allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for Social Services, as successor to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, from the decision of the Appeal Tribunal dated September 25, 1979 that Mrs Lillystone was entitled to a supplementary benefit.

## Judicial restraint over foreign states' transactions

Hammer and Occidental Petroleum Corporation v Buttes Gas and Oil Company and Boreta Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Hammer v Buttes Gas and Oil Company and Boreta.

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Kilowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Bridge of Harwich. [Speeches delivered October 29]

There is a long-standing general principle in English law that the municipal courts will not adjudicate on the transactions of foreign sovereign states. The courts have to exercise judicial restraint and abstain, in cases between private litigants, from deciding issues which, if they were properly left to diplomacy, treaty or other non-judicial process.

## House of Lords

On that shore were two neighbouring Arab Emirates, Sharjah and Umm al-Qaiwain (UAQ). Abu Musa was, at all times, a British territory, recognized by both Emirates and by Her Majesty's Government to belong to Sharjah. As a result of the 1962 agreement, UAQ emerged as a concessionaire entitled to exploit the location, to the exclusion of Occidental.

His Lordship added two observations. First, the House was not now trying the merits of the case, or any part of them. The applications must be dealt with on the basis of facts alleged in the pleadings and such documents as had emerged.

Second, it was convenient to consider first the general issue of jurisdiction. A decision on that might make it unnecessary to consider the discovery issues. However, the fact that the action was alleged to be a conspiracy of certain classes of documents might have to be given, might have implications for the prior question whether an action should be allowed to proceed. To that extent argument on the discovery issue had been enlightening.

Buttes issued a writ claiming damages on October 18, 1970, obtaining leave to serve it out of the jurisdiction under Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Occidental delivered their defence and counterclaim on April 7, 1972.

The defence contained a full justification of the actions of Occidental. The counterclaim repeated the factual allegations in the defence, and alleged that in or about 1969, 1969 and onwards, the plaintiffs, the Ruler of Sharjah and others whom Occidental could not then particularise, wrongfully and fraudulently conspired to cheat and defraud Occidental. A number of overt acts (as pleaded in the defence) were alleged to have been done by which Occidental and its local subsidiary or associate were permanently deprived of their rights to exploit the location. They claimed damages amounting to more than US \$4,000,000.

In July, 1972, Buttes issued a summons seeking an order that the courts should not exercise jurisdiction in respect of certain specified acts being acts of state of the governments of Sharjah, UAQ, Iran and the United Kingdom; alternatively, that certain specified parts of the defence and counterclaim be struck out or all proceedings stayed as to any allegations contained in the ground that they raised matters which were acts of state.

The summons came before the Court of Appeal which gave its decision on December 5, 1974. They refused to strike out the conspiracy counterclaim or parts of the plea of justification.

Buttes sought leave to appeal to the House but their application was refused by an appeal committee. After that decision, a number of further pleadings had been exchanged, involving specific documents, and those now available enabled the issues raised by the action and counterclaim to be analysed more clearly than was possible in 1975. Moreover, since the 1974 Court of Appeal decision, there had been important changes in the United States on similar issues.

In addition, issues had arisen on discovery of documents. In April, 1976 Occidental applied for an order for inspection of 23 documents referred to in Buttes'

## Law Report October 30 1981

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That being the situation between Sharjah and UAQ, both Iran and Her Majesty's Government claimed a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for their mainland and islands, and at various dates had claimed a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for their islands and islands extending to islands owned by it in the Arabian Gulf.

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## PARLIAMENT October 29 1981

## Brixton police raid was fully justified

## COMMONS

Many people had been all too ready to criticise the police, Mr William Whitlaw, Home Secretary, stated when answering questions following his statement about the police raid in Brixton Road, Brixton, on July 15.

No one (he said) can give an impartial account of the police and no one can suggest that in this report, I have done so, but when all is said and done they do a number of houses in the area.

In this particular case, the decision to mount the raid was in all the circumstances justified and right, and I fully support the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in everything he is doing.

Mr Whitlaw, reporting on the outcome of the inquiry ordered by the Commissioner and carried out on his behalf by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Dear, said:

The House will recall that the raid took place at a time of serious public disorders in which petrol bombs had been used. Acting on information that petrol bombs had been stored somewhere on the premises, police officers entered a number of houses to execute search warrants. Officers under the Licensing Act were also suspected.

Allegations were subsequently made that the police caused unnecessary damage to property and that the raid was a search operation. Mr Dear's inquiry into these allegations was completed on 23 September. The report is both detailed and frank.

Mr Dear says that the information about petrol bombs came from a proven source and he considered that the decision to mount a search operation was justified. He considers it significant that although no petrol bombs were found, a crate of bottles, with evidence of preparation for use as bombs, was subsequently found on waste ground outside one of the houses.

Mr Dear criticises some aspects of the execution of the raid. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house.

Dear's view grossly exaggerated and in two cases prosecution for criminal deception have been started.

It is important to appreciate the difficulties which the police have to face in Brixton, particularly at the time of this operation. During a period when riots were taking place it would have been wrong not to follow up information about petrol bombs and we must recognise that if bombs had been found at the time reaction to the raid would have been different.

In these circumstances, I do not question the judgment of the police that a search should be made. Nevertheless, important lessons have been learned from the execution of the operation and the Commissioner has assured me that these will be taken fully into account in the future.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house.

Some of the 'lessons' were not mentioned by the police in the report. That is a lesson.

On the need for a police complaints procedure, the Police Commissioner said that the Police Complaints Procedure, which was set up in 1975, had been improved. It would be done so sensibly and carefully.

Labour's spokesman, Mr John Patten, said that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house.

Whitlaw: Lessons learnt.

Operating with the public's co-operation is a lesson. Mr Whitlaw has described today. Without disrespect to Mr Dear, this is the future to have a more independent inquiry to add credibility to the police.

Mr Whitlaw: It is easy with the benefit of hindsight to make judgments on events. It is not so easy to do so at the time. Cooperation is a two-way traffic. The Commissioner will do everything that he can, and so will I, to make sure that the police work with the local community. There are many examples throughout London where the Metropolitan Police are doing just that.

Mr Whitlaw: I am sure that the police will move towards the communities and the leaders of the ethnic community. They are equally involved and are precepted by the Home Secretary to do so. The London boroughs, who are equally involved and are precepted by the Home Secretary to do so. The London boroughs, who are equally involved and are precepted by the Home Secretary to do so.

Hattersley: What lessons?

be a suggestion of disappointment and anger.

Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C): Will he confirm that there is no doubt that the information the police received was genuine and, if so, justified the action they took?

Mr Whitlaw: Mr Dear found that the source was reliable. I mean that source had given valuable and correct information. The police had not acted on information of that sort. They would have been failing in their duty to the community and to their colleagues.

Mr Neville Sanderson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Uxbridge, SDP): In the view of the police, the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house. He says that the raid was a search operation, not a raid on a house.

## Government refuses to intervene

## BRITISH LEYLAND

The Government, as major shareholder, would be in touch with the board of British Leyland if it was a question of putting the company into liquidation, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said today.

She said that the Government's role was to conduct negotiations.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) had called on her to describe the efforts she had been making in the course of the day to save British Leyland, its constituent companies and the tens of thousands of jobs of skilled engineering workers throughout Britain.

Mrs Thatcher (Barret, Finchley, C): There is not a great deal to be said to what I said on Tuesday. It is the Government's wish that British Leyland should survive. We have made that clear in the amount of taxpayers' money made available this year and last year.

It is not our intention to intervene in the present negotiations. The new development since Tuesday is that the Government's Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) is now involved, and I hope they will be successful.

Mr John Leaver (Leamington Spa, Lab): What is to be done to avoid the situation that could result from only British Leyland, but not the industry as a whole? All the latest indications are that it is a matter of time before the company is forced to go into liquidation.

Is the Government prepared to reconsider its role in the negotiations? What is her view about the threatened liquidation of parts of the assets of British Leyland?

Mr Whitlaw: We are looking at the situation. We are looking at the situation. We are looking at the situation. We are looking at the situation. We are looking at the situation.

Mr George Gardiner (Rugate, C): What money? Mr Orme. It is the British people's money which is put in jeopardy by the liquidation of British Leyland and the Government. We have £1,000 of taxpayers' money invested in BL, and a promise that it will be broken in 1982-83.

It would be helpful if Mr Jenkins took the chair at a meeting of the British Leyland Board and the trade unions, were everything on the table and everything discussed.

Mr Jenkins said the conduct of the negotiations over pay, and the start of the dispute, it was a matter for the management and the unions but it was not and could not be a matter for the Government.

He said that the company had been making high losses—losses which were continuing at the rate of £500m in the current year. Thanks to effective management and the full co-operation of the workers, the ground work had been laid for recovery and the results were beginning to show.

Mr Jenkins said that the company was not in a position to stop trading, despite the most difficult trading environment for some time. The productivity in the company was rising despite the fact that the overall market had been falling. The last thing that Mr Jenkins wanted was for the company to be taken over by the Government.

Progress depended crucially on the company's ability to raise its costs. The board of British Leyland had to place it would have no option but to consult the Government on the ways needed to liquidate that part of the business which would be prevented from working. That stage had not yet been reached.

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Pay a matter for union and management

It would be a disaster for the car industry and for the country economy if British Leyland were to go into liquidation, said an amendment to the debate on British Leyland.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Stafford, West, Lab), opening the debate, asked what action the Government would take to avert the situation at British Leyland.

We are now in the midst of one of the largest industrial disputes in recent history in BL or any other industry. The Government has been displaced by not being prepared to take any direct action.

Some of the union negotiators had told him tonight that as they saw the situation, BL had been taken over by the Government. He said that the Government was not in a position to take any direct action.

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## Anger at reprieve for birds

## WILDLIFE BILL

Protection afforded to the Red-shank and the Curlew under an amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill made in the Lords by Lord Dymally, has caused anger among bird conservationists.

Mr John Patten (Harrow, C) said that the amendment was a reprieve for birds. He said that the amendment was a reprieve for birds. He said that the amendment was a reprieve for birds.

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## Restore Sight To One Of Somalia's Famine Victims

Lack of food, caused by the terrible drought, has intensified the physical problems of old people in Somalia.

About 2/3 need eye treatment, trachoma being the most prevalent of those diseases. Many have cataracts, and are either blind or partially blind. Yet it costs our doctors and nurses only £10 to provide the simple operation that restores sight to sightless eyes.

Think what that means. To see again. To be able to fend for oneself. Please make that possible.

And you can help make more possible. The hot desert becomes bitterly cold at night, but thousands of people lack even one blanket. Money is urgently needed, £25 sends a supply of blankets.

Doctors and nurses sent by Help the Aged give devoted care and services. Please put the means to help in their willing hands. They will ensure that your donation is used to help in the greatest need.

Send to: Hon Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T3, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ (no stamp needed).

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## MENTAL CARE

The ATV documentary *The Silent Minority* gave an unrepresentative picture of two hospitals and of the care given by NHS staff to mentally handicapped people. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a long written reply to a question that he had seen the film and considered the reports his predecessor had called for from the health authorities concerned.

He said it was necessary to bring the needs of mentally handicapped people more into the public eye. In this respect the publicity generated by *The Silent Minority* did genuine compassion and concern from hundreds of viewers and he welcomed this.

But he also wanted to place on record his recognition of the devoted work of the staff in the two hospitals—St Lawrence's and Borocourt. He said that the NHS staff in these hospitals had been given the best possible positive development in their work.

Mr Norman Fowler said the film criticized the care of mentally handicapped residents in St Lawrence's and Borocourt Hospitals and used incidents portrayed in the film to question what was described as the Government's policy towards mentally handicapped people.

Most mentally handicapped people, he said, are cared for in the community—by parents or relatives or in homes or hospitals—with the support of the health services, the social services and the voluntary services.

The numbers in hospitals are falling and, in particular, the number of children in mental handicap hospitals has fallen from 7,000 in 1971 to 2,800 in 1979. Very

## 'The Silent Minority' criticized

few children at all are now being admitted for long-term care.

The Government has accepted unreservedly that large mental handicap hospitals do not provide a suitable environment for children and that the care given by NHS staff to mentally handicapped people has been improved. The children's needs are such that they need continuous health care and that the provision of small, family units in the community.

In this year, my department sponsored a conference at which the views of large mental handicap hospitals were demonstrated and discussed. These included a number of units similar to the one at Beech Tree House shown in the film, which are now being replaced by health and local authorities and voluntary organizations in various parts of the country.

This conference 'prompted a number of inquiries from authorities and organizations who are interested in using one or other of the units shown in the film for their own development. We are arranging for a booklet describing these and other units to be distributed widely later in the year. We are also offering a scheme to match £1 for £1 funds raised by voluntary organizations to get children out of hospital into suitable provision elsewhere.

The film concentrated its attention on certain categories of the most severely handicapped, in particular those in mental handicap hospitals. I believe it gave an unrepresentative picture of the two hospitals and of the care given by NHS staff to mentally handicapped people in general.

My particular concern must be to see that no programme gives a wrong impression of the nature of

## Government seeks big EEC changes

## AGRICULTURE

A lot of nonsense was talked about the common agricultural policy today, Mr John Patten, said during the debate on the European Commission report on the common agricultural policy.

Mr Patten said that the common agricultural policy was a success. He said that the common agricultural policy was a success. He said that the common agricultural policy was a success.

## Impolite reference to Reagan

## PROCEDURE

A Labour MP was angrily rebuked by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, for an impolite reference to President Reagan during the debate on the common agricultural policy.

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## Peers fail to reverse Commons decision

## NATIONALITY BILL

The discretion given to the Home Secretary in the British Nationality Bill has been reversed by the House of Lords.

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## Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Thursday and Friday Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Thursday Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech (Home Affairs).







## THE ARTS

## Television

## Fit for a queen

It was something of an anticlimax to turn from the BBC 2 documentary last night to go behind the scenes on BBC 1 with *Madame T. T. Bradbury*. Not that the profile of the queen is not interesting but, in the business of revelation, the very stuff of the gape-box, he had to come second to the subject of *Forty Minutes*, Mr. Lorri Lee.

Mr. Bradbury, who teaches American Studies at East Anglia and has recently presided over the deliberations of the Booker prize committee, is enjoying some fame as a novelist while most people, the exceptions being those who watch drag queens in action at London pubs and clubs, would not have heard of Mr. Lee until last night. But the gods of programming are blind to relative worthiness and subservient only to spectacle so that Mr. Lee had a 40 minute start. He decided while he was in the RAF — not, I hasten to say, training as a fighter pilot — that the only way he could live was as a queen. He decided this to a friend, with the thoughtful rider that he would not take offence if he was never spoken to again as a result. But he had found a kindred spirit. The friend came out, not this began the story *Forty Minutes* dealt with, using some reconstruction based on incident from Mr. Lee's life. He is known as a "Lol", short for Lorelei — he had a predilection for sailors ("seaweed") and, demobbed, he and his friend, Crystal, went to sea as waiters, having typed their own references on notepaper from the Ritz.

Lol made his stage debut on a passenger liner inhabiting a gold lame dress for which that once famous, lusty lady, Sabrina, had no further use. But the Merchant Navy, like most activities, is a man's power so "sea queens" became redundant and Lol turned to drag acts in the clubs.

So Mr. Bradbury had to follow that. He was busy, as he obviously is, writing a radio play, *Congress*, the main character of which is never heard. He told us a little about the dark night of the writing soul about how he works in a caravan and on a variety of typewriters.

On Radio 4 next Wednesday we can hear how it all works out. It sounds fascinating. But oh that Lol.

Dennis Hackett

## Southern Comfort

(x)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue, and other cinemas

## Paternity (aa)

Plaza 2

The Return of the Secaucus Seven

ICA

Faster Pussycat Kill Kill

Screen on the Green

Walter Hill is a literate writer and a slick director who always appears to fall between the opposite stools of popular appeal and high-serious pretensions. *The Streetfighter* was a queer mixture of existentialism and Charles Bronson fisticuffs. *The Driver* combined car chases for the multitude (Hill was writer of the *Getaway* with Expressionist aspirations which went to the extent of calling the characters *The Driver*, *The Player*, *The Detective* and so on. *The Warriors* gave its street characters names like Ajax, Cleon, Cyrus, Cochise, Rembrandt and Vermin; and played its mythical game out of that corner. *The Long Riders*, the only one of the group that Hill did not write himself, was irredeemably muddled in its intentions.

The ironically titled *Southern Comfort* is a still bolder bid to have the best of both worlds. It is a fable uneasily close to John Boorman's *Deliverance* in construction. A group of National Guard personnel — America's weekend soldiers — head into the Louisiana bayou on a holiday of holiday. Emboldened by their uniforms and numbers, the nine-man group commandeers some boats belonging to the local Cajun Indians. When the boat owners offer protest, the most dumb-aggressive of the unit fires blanks in their direction.

They find too late that they have sparked off a horrific, bloody war, in which the

unseen Cajuns, masters of the swamp-forests, pick them off, like Indian fashion one by one.

Hill makes his moral very plain: red-neck militarism and the bravado induced by uniforms and the group, do not produce the strength of union, but are rather a source of disunity and disintegration.

While the more serious sort of spectators are dutifully reading this fashionable if meagre moral, the kids are kept amused by violence of action, ferocity of language and fairly non-stop bloody slaughter. It is all done with flair, at least. Hill is an effective director. The towering swamp forests which provided Flaherty's *Louisiana Story* with soaring sun-drenched cathedrals here become a murky hell, bathed in very blue light and haunted by indistinguishable fleeing shadows among the trees.

The only familiar face in the cunningly selected cast is Keith Carradine, the single representative of a humanist intelligence in the group.

*Paternity* is a first film by an admired American stand-up comic, David Steinberg, but though the dialogue occasionally sparks into life, the scenario is such a creaky, old-hat affair that it is hard to know just what he might make of his material.

The anecdote is the stuff of very old-time farce, despite acknowledgment of contemporary sexual attitudes. But Reynolds is a rich, perceptive executive who wants a child, but is so set in his ways to put up with all the trouble of matrimony. It is rather, perhaps the stuff of two old-time farces: the first part is concerned with the embarrassments and misunderstandings of Reynolds' quest for an eligible mother for the child; the second half is a romantic comedy in which the two partners to the bargain have to be dragged through a lot of misunderstandings before they see what the rest of us saw long before, that they've fallen in love.

Burt Reynolds is one of the best light comedians around; but the script never gives him a clear line to follow, so that he flounders between excessive mugging and a few defter passages with Beverly Sills, a very appealing, straight, straight-faced foil.

John Sayles wrote a number of exploitation movies for Roger Corman's New World Productions (*Piranha*, *Lady in Red*), went on to script *The Howling*, and bought the independence to write and



Internal friction: the leaderless men of Bravo team fight among themselves over the fate of a captured Cajun Indian in David Giler's *Southern Comfort*

direct *The Secaucus Seven* by setting for a budget minimal by any standards. The enforced economy pays dividends, in the rough-sketch freedom of the action and the casting of totally unknown players who so much look and act their parts that any lack of polish is irrelevant.

It is an account of the weekend reunion of a group of ageing young people who have maintained their friendships and their attitudes — albeit already mellowing — since radical student days in the late sixties. Some have already settled into marriage or something like it; others, like the man who still hopes to make it as a country and western singer and still sings *For the Pussycat Kill Kill* is a much more modest affair, but demonstrates better that Meyer deserves his small cult following. There is a vibrancy and film craft that makes it entertaining, even though the

story is ludicrous and the erotica as inoffensive as *Mary Poppins*.

The story concerns three woeful harpies who cruise around the desert in their car, killing men and kidnapping dippy ingenues for no very apparent reason apart from the thrill and pin money. There are colourful supporting characters like a malevolent old man in a wheelchair and his son who combines a Herculean physique with the mind of a homicidal baby. The very least that can be said for it is that it offers a great deal more fun, suspense and fantasy than horror pictures of the *Friday the Thirteenth* school.

An outstanding work that could easily be overlooked in the 125-film make-up of the London Film Festival, which is to be opened on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales, is the New Zealand *Smash Palace*, directed by Roger Donaldson.

The title is the name of a huge car-breakers' yard whose proprietor, a former racing driver (Bruno Lawrence), is the protagonist. He is estranged, for no special reason beyond the ordinary irritations of marriage, from his wife. The couple's bitter struggle for possession of their small daughter escalates to near tragedy, which Donaldson, whose outstanding quality is his mastery of mood, thereupon winds down into deliberate anticlimax.

Drama and bathos are never far apart in this very real, human, and finely played picture. Driven to distraction, the father takes a shop assistant at gunpoint, as hostage. The terrified girl's single thought bursts out in a pathetic, indignant squeak: "But I've got a hair appointment at three!"

David Robinson

## Cinema

## One in the eye for the red-necks

## Barbican concerts

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The London Symphony Orchestra will celebrate its arrival at its first permanent home — the Barbican Centre — in March 1982 with the promotion of 107 concerts and the introduction of the largest concert subscription scheme to be operated in the United Kingdom.

There will be 15 subscription series, of six, nine or 12 concerts to choose from, and they will be concentrated in the months of March, June and November when the orchestra holds its three seasons.

For the first time the orchestra will be able to work for extended and intensive periods with its conductors. Claudio Abbado, principal conductor of the LSO, will be in residence in March, André Previn conductor emeritus, in June, and Sir Colin Davis, principal guest conductor, in November.

In addition Vladimir Ashkenazy, Yehudi Menuhin and Rudolf Serkin will be resident in March. Hans Werner Henze in June and Sir Michael Tippett in November. Serkin has invited Abbado and the LSO to perform and record for Deutsche Grammophon all the Mozart piano concertos with him, a project that will take the next three years.

## Jazz

Marian McPartland

Pizza on the Park

Archie Shepp

Round House

Marian McPartland is not a pianist whose work would be instantly recognizable from an unlabelled recording, but her catholic enthusiasms and exquisite concision have made her into an astute and thoroughly convincing jazz musician.

Bred in England but a resident of America since the end of the war, when she was in her mid-twenties, Mrs. McPartland nurtured a natural affinity with jazz and took as her exemplars such pre-war stylists as Teddy Wilson and Earl Hines. In later years she was profoundly affected by the impressionistic ballad playing of Bill Evans; like that master, however, her touch has never lacked sleekness beneath the pretty clouds of melody.

She is at the Pizza on the Park until the end of the week, and may be heard (with her bassist, Jim Richardson) delivering "Send in the Clowns" as if that tune had never been hacked to death in a thousand cabarets, bringing it to a close with a hushed coda which seemed to float like a question mark.

Over at the Camden Jazz Week, the saxophonist Archie Shepp, once the most aggressive spear-carrier of the early sixties new wave, steamed in with yet another variation on his new-found classicism. This time he played his dry-toned tenor and soprano in a reproduction of the surging, nervy music made by Miles Davis's mid-sixties quintet, notably assisted by the idiomatic flurries and sulphurous sustains of Charles McChesney's trumpet.

Shepp himself does not possess the inner logic to make real sense of such a free-wheeling context, but his glacial stops, cardboard sound and half-speed runs laid out against the beat made him sound unusually close to Wayne Shorter (and, therefore, to Lester Young). These was, of course, one of his blowy ballads, the phrases turned up like a trenchcoat collar against the wind.

Richard Williams

## Theatre

## Goalmouth drama

## Into Europe

Lyric Hammersmith

Following in the tracks of David Williamson, Ron Hutchinson's play is out to show boardroom football as a rougher game than the real thing, and one in which any player may abruptly find himself changed into the ball.

*Into Europe* nominally follows the fortunes of a northern first division team through its trial season for the European Cup. But there are no great matches to record, and at the end of the season the team is still more or less where it was to begin with: which is more than can be said of its management and board of directors.

The story begins with the death of the club chairman and the succession of his son — a cold young businessman who is still a newcomer to the world of horse-trading and Press manipulation, but who proves a fast learner to the cost of his formidable rogue manager.

In the course of the play, the piece seems to be saying something about the bad old days of football and the probably worse days to come. Never having seen a football match, I may have missed the point, but it does seem that the play arrives at two contradictory conclusions — namely that the game is changing, and that the effect of involvement in it is to infect any reformer with the same corruption as that of his predecessors.

The plot is a triangular battle in which Bentley first confronts the invincible "old firm" of Max and Les, and finally shatters it by appoint-



Philip McGough and Philip Jackson in *Into Europe*

ing Les as Manager at the expense of his old friend. More than to anyone else, the play belongs to Philip Jackson's Max, a transparently untrustworthy figure in his camel hair coat and sharp suit, who knows every move in the survival game.

It is a matter of pride with him to do this, and then talk himself out of every corner with the verbal equivalent of fast footwork. For this reason, and the sheer nerve with which he goes on fighting up to the finish, he comes over on the heroic scale; meeting his real match only in his tough girlfriend (Stephanie Fayerman) who knows every

English squaddies, one variety of soldier of his title. The other variety is the Irish republican, variously presented as an H block protester, a revolutionary in a bar room and as a victim of army interrogation. To the Irishman he allots passion and a just cause, while the English soldier is allowed only petulance and fear. The pretence of a balancing act is a large mistake.

Smaller debates also take place within his text, with an argument about BBC censorship of programmes about Northern Ireland (which could be another clue to the play's history) but hence is not Mr. Finnegan's best talent. He has visual and extraordinary dramatic ideas that suggest he will write better plays. Amid his direct addresses and seersawing debates he introduces a pair of low

comic Irishmen forever drinking potent in Hell, playing the English who occupy testator Heaven. The idea is better than the dialogue which lacks the sting of music hall.

Lacking the possibility of quick changes Miss Pascal inventively opts for a ceremonial exchange of costumes and characters. Her solution could be a good one, but it appears under-rehearsed and the pace of the production suffers. As a whole the play skirts the edge of contention and fails to engage any sympathies with direct appeal. Each actor also wavers between conviction and uncertainty, not least in accents, but with Mr Dale's contribution there are also respectable offerings from Philip Fox and Derek Thompson.

Ned Chaillet

## Concert

BBC SO/Rozhdestvensky

Festival Hall

The twentieth century has been with us for quite a long time, and so it ought not to be too surprising that the Festival Hall is devoting eight concerts out of 200 this season to the music of our own age. But it is surprising. With the notable exception of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, which operates of course, under quite special conditions, the London orchestras have in recent years all but given up the challenge of contemporary music. Now at least they have been encouraged to make a new start, in a series of roughly monthly concerts master-minded by Sir William Glock on behalf of the London Orchestral Concerts Board and the BBC.

On Wednesday night the BBC SO opened this series of "Music of Eight Decades" with a largely Russian programme, a permissible compliment to the evening's conductor, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, and indeed to the man who seems to come ever more to tower over this century's music — Stravinsky.

The decision to start with a work by him was inevitable, but the choice of *Agon* was unexpected yet exactly right. For here, still even in a work composed in the sixth of our century and a big decade, are all the twentieth-century problems in squaring its experience with that of the past: the parody and the dismemberment, the insouciance and the confusion, the unness and the objective distancing.

*Agon* is also the work that searches out more corners of virtuosity than the BBC SO possesses; nevertheless this was a brave and likable performance, which is not to give it faint praise, for the capacity to be blithe, cheerful and creative in the face of all the odds is one of Stravinsky's most valuable gifts.

Stravinsky is rather a different case, and it was quite evident from Stravinsky's nimble cooking into the fire of his elder compatriot's *Prometheus*. A composer who dreamed of ending the world in an ecstatic catyism would not doubt have been astonished to find his music still being played 66 years after his death but he would surely also have approved the vigorous favour of this performance, the steady adroitness of Victoria Postnikova in dispensing the solo piano part, and the strong translucent flames of the BBC Symphony Chorus at the end.

Paul Griffiths

## Opera

## An enduring treasure



Charming impersonation: Valerie Masterson in the title role of *Louise*

Louise

Coliseum

People often talk about the expansion of French operatic repertoire in this country. The usual solution is a new production of *The Pearl Fishers* or *Samson and Delilah*; nowadays even Gounod's *Faust* is thought venture-worthy. English National Opera deserve a medal from M. Mitterrand. This year they have restored two great French operas from neglect: Gounod's enchanting *Romeo and Juliet* and, this week, Charpentier's *Louise*, a hymn to Paris, in all its splendours and miseries, whose return to the British stage was long overdue, and an act of sterling heroism.

*Louise* has several historical claims on our attention. The Paris Opera Comique deliberately postponed production, so that it would be their first premiere in the 20th century. It is the first opera to treat a working class family as serious material for music-drama, the only French operatic masterpiece to espouse Wagnerism in a totally French manner, an early example of opera set in the present day (1900) and a curious example of extreme realism (a sewing machine notated in the score, cooking, eating supper, washing up, reading a newspaper and so on) with a degree of symbolism close to surrealism, as in the carnival scene at Montmartre, and the Dawn in Paris episode, both fantastic and unreal.

*Louise* has not been staged in London these many years (there was a production at the London Opera Centre which I missed). For opera addicts it means the heroine's delectable often recorded solo "Depuis le jour" not much else, unless perhaps the father's long, melancholy solo in the last act. Two commercial gramophone recordings may have made some converts.

It is the whole of *Louise* which, for a devotee of Paris makes Charpentier's opera such a treasure: the lovers reaching out hands across the rooftops, the appalling, reactionary parents, sweet Louise so hungry for the happy girlhood slipping away from her, the dropouts at dawn in the alley, the dressmaking factory, the jollification at Montmartre.

The music, a more than solicitous compound of Massenet (Charpentier's teacher) and the ghost of Wagner, a cultural idol in Paris at the time, is packed with glorious invention. If Julien's motif, the motto theme of the opera, does closely recall one of Puccini's finest tunes, from the third act prelude of *Madame Butterfly*, it must be said that *Louise* anticipates *Butterfly* by four years, and that Charpentier used his motto theme with real resource.

Valerie Masterson, a specialist in French soprano leading roles is of course the *Louise*, demure, infinitely loving, even to her dreadful parents — it is a pleasure to detect the marginally sym-

pathetic portrayals of them by Richard Van Allan and Katherine Pring — a heroine too good to see through emotional dishonesty until the last moment. Her impersonation is charming, rather cool, and in her great solo she misses voluptuous beauty of tone (the allure of her "Vadrou, pupille" in Handel's *Julius Caesar*) though a man's knees will melt as she acts and sings the scene, on a bed beside her lover.

As Julien, John Treleven looks romantic, but sang on Wednesday with more passion than charm of voice. The many subsidiary roles are clearly projected, especially Stuart Kale's Night Frowler, less camp than I dared hope. Attractive, scantily dressed young ladies give credence to the merry-making at Montmartre.

René Allio's settings include a drab simplistic panorama of Paris, and a poorly executed first scene. The apartment of Louise's parents needs a roof, and the looking glass side panels eventually outstay their welcome. The bedroom of Louise and Julien at Montmartre recedes with many a squeal, and perhaps needs oiling. Partisan magic is to this extent lacking: if only Utrillo's settings could have been used.

Richard Strauss, who did not care for French music, adored *Louise*. So do I, and so, I hope will you in this sensitive, thoughtful, happy production.

William Mann

## Soldiers

Old Red Lion

*Soldiers* is a message without a medium, or anyway a message without its own medium. Seamus Finnegan is unusual in writing directly about the politics and violence of Northern Ireland and his new play seems to have once been intended for television and at other times intended for radio. It never seems to have been intended specifically for the stage and the problems of quickcutting simultaneous images and voice-overs remain to trouble Julia Pascal's production.

Mr. Finnegan is troublesome in other ways as well. He writes as an Irishman and his sympathies with Ireland are never in doubt, but there is a clear intention to share out his sympathy with confused

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David Watt

# Early warning for a triumphant Reagan

The Awacs deal has gone through... but how long before Congress asserts itself?

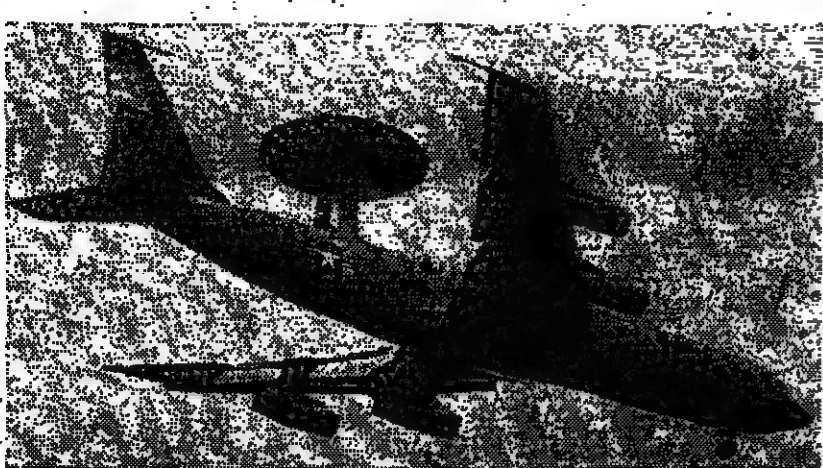
Washington President Reagan's narrow victory in the Senate on Wednesday has been greeted with paeans of joy and admiration in the Reagan camp, and indeed it was a famous triumph. It not only allows him to sell Awacs radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia but also demonstrated, on that strange, mystical level at which Americans think about the Presidency, that Mr Reagan is whole, intact, credible. His magic, to use the old cliché, still works and the fact that the spells only just pulled it off only makes them, in retrospect, more potent and magical.

The outsider may be allowed a more sceptical view of the matter and the question that springs to mind after a few days in Washington is whether the tussle is not the first faint sign that the political consensus which brought Reagan to power is beginning to run into the normal obstacles of the American constitution.

How long will it be, in other words, before Reagan is back in the position of President Carter, buffeted by a Congress which is not only doubtful of the substance of much of the administration's policies but is also determined, irrespective of party label, to assert its independence and authority against the Executive branch?

Of course, the facade is still extremely impressive. Talk to senators and congressmen and you will find that even quite liberal Democrats are still covered by the evident desire of American public opinion to have what Mr Reagan promised them in the election by a tougher, stronger stance *vis à vis* Russia and the defeat of inflation by conservative economic means.

There is no real argument at



Going to the Saudis: an AWACS radar surveillance Boeing 707.

present about these ends, and even where means are concerned the Administration's assumptions are generally accepted. For instance, the propositions that the budget must be balanced by 1984, defence spending greatly increased, and interest rates brought down to single figures from their present towering levels are all accepted in defiance of every political difficulty and of the Keynesian Democratic consensus of yesterday.

In foreign policy, the general approval on Capitol Hill of an additional \$25,000m in defence spending next year is the most obvious symptom of assent. But there are more surprising ones. For instance all the politicians I have listened to have no doubt that if the President wanted authorization to send American troops to the Gulf to, say, rescue the Saudi regime from internal rebellion, he would get overwhelming support. The memory of Vietnam and the terrors of unlimited military commitment

overseas is overlaid by the memory of Tehran and the terrors of the loss of oil.

Yet the more one looks at it, the more implausible indeed it seems that the Administration can go on riding on the crest of this kind of broad agreement for much longer. For one thing the economic arithmetic is already going badly wrong.

The Administration has made the same mistake as Mrs Thatcher (an analogy, by the way, that officials here are only too gloomily aware of). They offered their supposedly invigorating tax cuts before they had the revenue side of the budget fixed and they are now, in consequence, boxed into a political corner almost as tight as the British Government's.

They cannot get the economy moving out of recession unless the Saudi regime from internal rebellion, he would get overwhelming support. The memory of Vietnam and the terrors of unlimited military commitment

balance nearer they are running out of expedients. After all the tinkering with the statistics and fiddling at the margins they may well be faced with a gap of something like \$100,000m.

They cannot very well take back the tax cuts and they are committed to not reducing their new defence expenditure targets to any serious extent. That leaves the main possibilities either a highly unpopular assault on social security benefits or the introduction of regressive indirect taxes on expenditure. Considering that the proposed income tax cuts and other reliefs have mainly been geared to offering individual incentives to enterprise in accordance with the best "supply side" doctrine (this is, in effect, helping the rich) this is where the normal liberal Democratic constituency is likely to enter the scene again shouting at the top of its voice. The 200,000 who turned up in Washington to protest against the Administration's domestic policies a week or two ago were the harbingers of more to come.

On the foreign side, trouble is further off, but still, it hangs in the air. The Awacs debate, for instance, has sometimes been presented in Europe as a shoot-out between the Arabs and the Zionist lobbies and to some extent that is true. But opposition to the sale also contained quite a strong element of disquiet about arms sales in general and about American support for reactionary or unpredictable regimes likely to be overturned at some later stage.

On the broader question of relations with the Soviet Union, the consensus still holds. But it is noticeable that some senior officials express their dismay at the peace demonstrations in Europe

not so much, as one might expect because of their fears that their allies are going neutralist as because they fear that similar outbreaks may occur by a process of contagion in the United States.

Hardheaded Democrat politicians are not about to rush in to challenge the Administration on these lines but several forecasts privately that much more criticism will be heard within the American debate of the tone of the Administration's East-West policies and much more urging towards serious efforts on the arms control front. The President and the Secretary of Defence are on record as being opposed strongly to the return of conscription but many experts believe the Administration's present defence plan cannot be completed on the basis of a voluntary army. If this is so, then the tone of the debate could alter radically.

This prospect of a return to the normal, complex chemistry of American politics in which economic liberalism and conservatism, populism, isolationism and globalism are linked in every possible combination and interaction is reassuring in a way. Extremes of doctrine are broken up into something recognizable, perhaps even digestible, within the oddity of the return of American constitutional arrangements.

Nevertheless it is not in every way comforting for Europeans. The American economic recovery on which we all desperately depend is most unlikely to arrive, under these circumstances, before the end of 1982, if then. And the lines of American foreign policy, which at present are at least clear, even if they are uncomfortable, are likely to reshape into something much more muddled and possibly more difficult to deal with.

## Angola, where no news is bad news

Angola is undoubtedly the worst reported African country of any significance, comfortably beating fellow Marxist Ethiopia into second place. No western observers — diplomats, journalists or businessmen — have more than the haziest idea what is happening in Angola's most important region, nor how far the writ of the government runs in a country that is more than twice the size of France. In the absence of hard evidence, most reports are crudely distorted through the propaganda prism of right or left.

But as diplomats from South Africa, from the African "frontline" states and the five-nation western "contact group", including the United States and Britain, prepare to enter another gloomy bout of negotiations on Namibia, inaccessible Angola again moves into focus as a key place in the cluttered Southern African jigsaw. But for those making critical calculations, many important questions remain irresolvably unanswered. For instance, could the MPLA government in Angola survive without the military assistance of the Soviet Union and Cuba?

No journalist since independence in 1975 has been able to travel freely on the central plateau around Huambo and Bie, the most populous region and once the most productive agriculturally. It is the key to the whole country and the heartland of the largest tribe, the Ovimbundu, from whom Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrilla movement draws most of its support in its protracted South African-backed war against the internationally recognized MPLA government, which was hoisted into power by Cubans and Russians after the unqualified exit by the Portuguese, in late 1975.

The Ovimbundu's exact size is unknown, but it is generally thought to make up about 40 per cent of the population, though John Stockwell, director of the CIA operation in Angola in 1975-76 but now a supporter of the MPLA, puts the figure as high as 50 per cent.

A third nationalist group, the FNLA, based overwhelmingly among the Kongo tribes of the north, has faded militarily, leaving its area apparently more or less securely under the control of the Luanda administration. But only one independent western journalist has been there since independence — Norman Kirkham of the *Sunday Telegraph*.

He made a hurried excursion into Angola from Zaire two years ago and reported massive hostility and spirited resistance to the MPLA, but he does not appear to have covered much ground.

Soon after the MPLA consolidated power in Luanda in 1976, all western journalists except a handful of leftist committed to the new regime were thrown out. Today the few resident correspondents in Luanda — only three well-known — can be relied on to follow the government line faithfully.

Detailed reports of disaffection within or outside the party have no chance of being dispatched. For want of anything else, even reputable British newspapers still use these sources, the rhetoric of their Marxist suitably diluted for their unwitting readers.

After independence, a few short-term visas were granted to journalists of the far left, even then care was taken to keep put alleged Trotskyites, some of whom objected to the prompt incarceration by the MPLA of many trade union leaders and anti-Soviet leftists.

A London-based Marxist-orientated propaganda organ called *Magico* (the Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Information Centre) sends out its own reporters. They also manage to place articles in middle-of-the-road publica-

tions, always short of stories on Portugal's former African territories. Today visas are given more readily to less doctrinaire visitors, sometimes with the bonus of an interview in the Sao Paulo jail in Luanda where British mercenaries captured in the immediate post-independence phase of the war are still held (the government allowed wide coverage of their trial itself).

In the past year or so, several western newspaper and television journalists, sometimes after bureaucratic delays in Luanda of several weeks, have been taken by air (never by road) to Huambo and have sometimes driven on, strictly supervised, to Bie and to nearby Real Cross refugee camps and, in districts under the control of the government, glimpses of people suffering from the ravages of drought and civil war.

Occasionally, for example during the recent big South African incursion in the south of the country, the government thinks it worth taking a batch of reporters to view the destruction. Again, they go by air — to Lubango, a southern centre — and are driven onwards under military escort.

No bona fide western journalist based in Luanda has been known to go beyond the city limits unaccompanied. Angola still cannot be properly reported.

Xan Smiley

© Times Newspapers, 1981



## How Britain could cope without Nato

Concluding Defence Choices in the 1980s by David Greenwood and Peter Hennessy

The alternative defence programmes of the Tories (on and off course), of the Centre-Left and of the Radical Left make up an agenda for choice before the British electorate. What is not explicitly "on offer" is the option of an independent defence stance on Gaullist lines.

It is none the less worthy of consideration, for a simple reason. The Atlantic Community is in disarray. Americans are at odds with Europeans on several security issues: burden-sharing and the division of labour on protecting Western interests outside the Nato area, arms modernization and arms control. West Europeans have differences among themselves too, about these and other matters. Whether Nato as we know it will last another decade is not, therefore, the eccentric question it might once have been.

As a result, defence planners are increasingly disposed to peer into the abyss of a world without the familiar institutions of the post-war years. They speculate from time to time about what would happen if Britain "stood alone", as in 1940. After all, some countries in Western Europe could decide that they should stop worrying about their freedom of manoeuvre and learn to live with the Soviet Union. The Americans could decide to leave that feckless lot across the ocean to their own devices.

If it came to that, because of circumstances or deliberate assumption of a Gaullist posture ("a defence for Britain which is a British defence"), the dispositions made would probably be of the kind set out in the accompanying table.

By way of commentary on this presentation, two initial observations on the figures are in order.

The cost of "standing alone" would be no less, and probably more, than that projected for present-day arrangements, principally because there would be a need to make some expensive equipment acquisitions and provision for technological independence in the longer run. The price might be as high as £15,000m (at today's values) by the late 1980s.

Not would consciously less manpower be required. Maintaining a strategic nuclear deterrent force would be a high priority. There would also be a need for a national order of battle for theatre nuclear forces, to give some credibility to the notion of independent flexibility in response and to permit some measure of graduated escalation in the face of any challenge.

For the United Kingdom this nuclear provision would pose problems because existing and planned systems are of American origin. Bilateral arrangements for the life-span of the Polaris and Trident forces. Consideration would have to be given to developing indigenous technological competence for the future.

So far as non-nuclear forces are concerned, there would be added emphasis on safeguarding the homeland.

The air defence of Britain would rate a particularly high priority, even if that meant buying more new Tornado interceptors at £15m apiece and the tanker aircraft which are needed to enable them to operate effectively.

In Europe though, reduction or withdrawal of troops might not be part of the design. It would depend on whether an Anglo-German security relationship had been forged after the melting-down of existing Alliance links. And even if there were no divisions permanently stationed

in Germany the capability to deploy forces there would have to be retained, for the demise of Nato would not alter the fact that Britain's first line of defence lies on the Continent.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s			
The Independent Option			
A RESOURCES	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
Defence Budget (£000 millions)	12.3	14.0	15.0
Defence Manpower (thousands)	332	314	300
Service personnel	228	200	200
MoD civilians			
B ROLES AND FORCES	mid-to-late 1980s		
Strategic Nuclear Forces	Maintain Polaris force and Trident acquisition plan under bilateral arrangement with the United States		
	(Establish technological base for independent provision in future)		
Home base	Maintain existing coastal ground and air defence provision, and improve it steadily as time goes by		
Europe	Retain own theatre nuclear systems (Develop technological base for independent provision in future) Reduce or withdraw (British) Corps and RAF in Germany unless retained under bilateral agreement with West Germany		
Eastern Atlantic	Remodel surface and submarine fleets to enhance capacities for independent operations in European waters and elsewhere		
Others	Retain residual garrisons, augment capacity for independent operations wherever national interests may require		

Nor would a Britain "standing alone" demand less of naval power — a Leftist nation "opting out" might do. Rather the contrary: a well-balanced fleet would be required, certainly including vessels like HMS *Invincible* and *Sheffield*, and preferably mastering enough escorts to sustain both a presence in the Eastern Atlantic, the North Sea and the Channel and task forces for deployment outside European waters.

In general, more rather than less attention would be given to capabilities for protecting national interests outside Europe.

With the independent "Gaullist" option, however, we are beginning to chart courses in the far oceans of the imagination. Speculation, going beyond the slogans of party debate about these questions, has to start somewhere. But it has also to stop at some point. And this is it.

Of late, defence debate has been more animated than for some time past and issues of armaments and disarmament will feature more prominently than usual in the forthcoming Parliamentary session. For a good reason. In common with the rest of Western Europe, the United Kingdom is at one of those junctures where democracy is facing directly the dilemmas of deterrence.

Instabilities are evident throughout the world. An ideologically hostile superpower on the East, not short of military muscle and prepared to use it, poses a particular challenge. In these circumstances an amoral logic disposes us to support leaders who favour well-kept security policies, not on striking terror in the hearts and minds

of would-be adversaries by presenting the ultimate threat of nuclear annihilation.

At the same time, what would ensue if that threat were ever implemented? It scares the hell out of us, never mind the enemy. To those who would say morality does not come into it, the short answer is that precipitating a holocaust would yield no practical advantage either.

Thus we are attracted by those who seem to offer security on other bases, which would enable us to rid ourselves of our most awesome weapons.

What adds the twist to this dilemma is that the credibility of discussion depends on not being self-started. Planners must therefore try to fashion capabilities, including weapons, which the opponent will think just might be used. Statesmen must assert their willingness to contemplate such use, if all else fails. They must do this, however much it goes against the grain. They must do it, moreover, no matter how persistently critics accuse them of wilful propaganda aimed to frighten their terrified constituents.

The problem for democracy is that we want in one

moment, scientist's recent formulation: "Leaders who will appear to the adversary to be without scruples but who in a crisis will turn out to have them after all." But like Reagan, compassion like E. K. Thompson. The corollary is that we would be well served neither by those wholly without scruples nor by those with so many that they would put us at the mercy of any adversary of lesser sensitivity.

The Best of JJ. Slagwick & Jackson, £8.95.

Macready or not

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the club's licence, fearing another holocaust like the one which destroyed a Soho club earlier this year.

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## THE REAGAN-FAHD AXIS

The United States Senate's decision not to block the Awacs sale to Saudi Arabia is a spectacular victory for President Reagan, given that only a few days ago a majority of senators was publicly on record as intending to vote against it. The President took a considerable gamble by throwing personal prestige into the battle, and it has paid off. He has shown that he is capable of securing the necessary congressional support to deliver on a foreign policy commitment given by him personally, even though it was given without consultation and was in itself unpopular with most congressional opinion. The struggle was an even more uphill one than those that President Carter undertook in pushing through the original sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia, the lifting of the Turkish embargo and the Panama Canal treaty. Whatever one thinks of the merits of the Reagan greater authority and credibility in the conduct of foreign policy than any president has enjoyed since the onset of Watergate. It was, indeed, the President's credibility abroad — and especially in the Middle East — that had become the main argument of the Administration in the last days before the vote. It became apparent that the Administration's thinking about the Middle East had deepened considerably since those early days when the Awacs sale was first agreed. At that time the President and his men saw the Middle East simply as the part of the world where Western interests were most directly and direly threatened by Soviet expansion. Brushing aside the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr Haig claimed to perceive a "strategic consensus" in the region on the need to resist Soviet designs. The Awacs sale was part of a programme to enable America's allies to do this by strengthening them militarily.

Nine months in office seem

to have convinced the Administration of something it could have learnt, had it been willing to learn, from the permanent officials of the State Department: that the stability of the Middle East is much more immediately threatened by conflicts internal to the region than by Soviet aggression, and that the Soviet Union is much more likely to expand its influence there by exploiting these conflicts politically than by military conquest, whether direct or through proxies. (None of the putative proxies — with the possible exception of South Yemen — or militarily up to the job.) As for the Saudi rulers, they are nearer than most to sharing the Administration's estimate of the Soviet threat, but that only renders them more sensitive to the danger that the Soviet Union may gain influence in Arab world by exploiting the Palestinian issue. They know that their own interests are very closely, perhaps inextricably, intertwined with those of the United States, but this only intensifies their embarrassment about American support for Israel. As Prince Fahd put it last August when announcing what has come to be known as his "peace plan", there was no dispute between us and any US Administration other than "what concerns the national rights of the Palestinian people". But this dispute is not to be scorned, because it is connected with the security of our region and its stability, and consequently it is related to US interests.

That is the point which Mr Reagan has now, apparently, accepted. He now sees Saudi Arabia not merely as an ally to be strengthened against Soviet designs but also as a potential crucial contributor to the peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. With Saudi help he was able to defuse the Lebanese crisis in July. A ceasefire was achieved between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization

with — in essence — America delivering the former and the Saudis the latter. Although both Israel and the PLO vigorously resisted the inference, it was hard for an outsider not to see this as prefiguring the mechanism of an eventual political settlement of the Palestine conflict.

The stated purpose of Prince Fahd in announcing his peace plan, exactly a fortnight later, was to make it clear that the ceasefire by itself could not be expected to hold unless there was progress towards a political settlement. This point too has evidently been taken by Mr Reagan. Thus in the last days his main argument for the Awacs sale was that by convincing the Saudis of America's good faith and America's good purpose it would encourage them to play their part in the search for peace, and his reaction to the vote on Wednesday was to proclaim that "the cause of peace is again on the march in the Middle East".

That is a very important statement. It implies a hope that President Carter's achievement of peace between Israel and Egypt can be crowned (or trumped) by a Reagan achievement of overall peace between Israelis and Arabs — an achievement in which the Saudis will act as America's partners. This can hardly mean that they are now expected to endorse the Camp David accords as they stand. Rather it means that they will tacitly accept the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, not penalising President Mubarak for his willingness to abide by it, and will make a new effort to achieve an effective Arab consensus, embracing the PLO, on the recognition of Israel's right to exist. In return Mr Reagan will be expected to induce Israel to accept withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and to recognize the right of the Palestinians to exist as a nation. It is a lot to ask, but it is difficult to see what other shape peace could take.

## BREACH OF CONFIDENCE

Public spirited moles can sleep more soundly in their burrows tonight, safe in the knowledge that the Law Commission has proposed that those who betray confidences, provided the information they disclose is in the public interest to know, should have a valid defence to a suit against them by those they have betrayed. On the surface, the proposal would seem to provide encouragement to break confidences, whether of the marriage-bed, the employer-employee relationship, or the cabinet room. In practice, what the Law Commission has recommended would, if implemented, result in the greater disclosure of inefficiency, corruption, and financial or political misconduct. "In the public interest" is a much stricter criterion than "of public interest". It would be a most welcome reform.

Those who reveal to the world — or even to one other individual — secrets they obtained under an obligation of confidentiality are not much liked. People feel unsettled, even threatened, when they read about confidences being broken. Can their own marital secrets be safe if the spouses of peers and pop-stars

reveal all in the public print? And can our own employees be trusted when so many others seem to see nothing wrong with taking their employer's trade secrets to the highest-bidding competitor? Cabinet secrets last only until publication of a minister's diaries (or sometimes until the next day).

There is a genuine public interest, which is not to be underestimated, that confidences should be kept. The existing law reflects this, as well as the public's distaste for the breaker of confidences, but it does so too strictly. It allows a form of public interest defence to an action for breach of confidence, but makes the criteria which have to be met too stiff: only if criminality, or some other comparable inquiry, is disclosed would the defence be tenable. This applies too harshly to disclosures which reveal conduct short of such extreme misconduct. The Law Commission's balancing test would weigh the competing public interest of secrecy and disclosure. It would not open the door to the disclosure of personal or trade secrets, because it is doubtful that they would overcome the public interest hurdle.

If the Law Commission is widening the escape route available to an informant, it is also, in some of its other recommendations, greatly strengthening the law. For the first time, the unauthorized acquisition of information by improper means — bugging, for instance — would be classed as a breach of confidence, even though there was no relationship between the holder of the secret and the electronic intruder. The range of remedies which a court could award for breach of confidence would be wider, and more imaginative, if the Law Commission's proposals were adopted. The Government's commitment to open government is less than enthusiastic, and there is a danger that it will see these proposals as opening wider a door which it would prefer to leave largely closed. Reason should tell it that this well-balanced, sensible report does not undermine confidentiality. What it does is to recognise that it is in the public interest to expose wrongdoing, even if by doing so private confidences are betrayed. That principle should be welcomed by the Government, not treated with suspicion.

## SWEDEN'S TOUGH NEUTRALITY

The Swedish Government has reacted with some severity to the episode of the Soviet submarine which has run aground near a Swedish naval base. This is by no means the first time that Soviet naval vessels have entered the territorial waters of Sweden, or indeed of other Nordic countries. But, as Mr Ullsten, the Swedish Foreign Minister, has pointed out, this has been the most blatant violation of Swedish territorial waters since the Second World War. On previous occasions the submarines have not been managed so incompetently as to run aground.

The strength of the Swedish response should be no surprise. Sweden's neutrality is not inhibited like Finland's for fear of doing anything that might cause offence to the Soviet Union. Nor is it a passive neutrality. Sweden devotes a larger proportion of its gross national product to defence than a number of NATO countries. The level of Soviet naval activity in the Baltic has been causing in-

creasing anxiety in Sweden as in other Nordic countries; and while the Swedes do not wish to pick a row with Moscow, it would have been impossible for them to take a mild view of such a flagrant infringement of their rights without appearing unpardonably feeble.

It is important that the nature of Swedish neutrality should not change, not only for the sake of Sweden herself but also to preserve the strategic balance in the Nordic area. At one end of the spectrum there is Finland, neutral but so vulnerable to pressure from the Soviet Union that it would be unrealistic to regard her as equally poised in strategic matters between east and west. At the other end there are Norway and Denmark, members of NATO — but members with a difference in that they will not permit either nuclear weapons or foreign troops to be based on their territory in peacetime.

In between, both geographi-

cally and in terms of international alignment, lies Sweden. Sweden is to some extent inhibited in her international role by concern for her neutrality. Otherwise she would today be a member of the European Community: she would have found it easier than Britain to comply with the economic requirements of membership. Many Swedes also profess to believe that their neutrality is a necessary condition for the preservation of Finland's freedom — though, in offering this explanation, they sometimes give the impression of seeking an altruistic justification for a role that they prefer instinctively. Swedish neutrality itself, however, is not inhibited. The Swedes feel as free to criticize the east as they do to preach to any country in the west. They mean to stand up for themselves. The significance of the stranded submarine is not only that it has exposed the nature of Soviet activities in the north. It has also confirmed the nature of Swedish neutrality.

## Last-ditch appeals to keep British Leyland in being

From Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selly Oak (Conservative)

Sir, The West Midlands faces devastation to its already weakened economy of a magnitude that the might of Nazi bombers in five years of war could not bring about.

BL could and, unless something is done, will by this time next week be a liquidator's prize. I believe it is close very little of the corpse would be bought; wishful thinkers are wrong in my opinion in assuming 75 per cent would survive. Once the gates close the only great British-owned manufacturer of cars is largely gone for ever.

If this is so, and if the Board of BL and the unions think it has a future, they must both draw back and give themselves more time.

The country and 300,000 potential unemployed have a right to say we showed our faith in you with £2bn — another week is the least you both owe the rest of us.

The extra time would give wounded feelings of the shopfloor at the sudden tone of BL Board of talking at, instead of to, the shopfloor a chance to ease; for, make no mistake, the stridency has jarred with understandably worried people.

Although the actual negotiations are a matter for Michael Edwards and his board, the Government cannot stand on one side as it is doing when any third person, such as a liquidator, is unacceptable and the damage mortal to a great industry.

Both sides, I believe, want and know a sensible agreement must be made, but "confronting" the problem is not the same as "confrontation". There seems to be dyslexia at BL and the Industry Department response in imagining that it is frightened people need to be offered hope and understanding, not nightmares and threats.

If "guaranteed bonus" means anything, there must be room for a settlement.

It does not, and should not, mean more of the taxpayer's money; what is needed is to salvage the good will, cooperation and trust of the last three years. It cannot and must not be beyond the wit of BL, the unions, and, consequently, the Government to give the people and common sense a chance.

BL's future affects us all. To hear ministers say, "We back Michael Edwards all the way" is not only unwise but folly. The consequences of BL's demise is so grave no Government would be forgiven if it let it fall because it trusted its future to one man, however talented he may be. Your obedient servant, ANTHONY BEAUMONT-DARK, House of Commons, October 29.

From Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Spinkbrook (Labour) and Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP for Coventry, North-West (Labour)

Sir, Following our meeting, together with other colleagues, with Sir Michael Edwards on the present crisis at British Leyland we would wish to make the following comments.

Sir Michael stressed that he was personally deeply committed to the success of BL and to its continuance as a trading entity in its present form. We accept the sincerity of his commitment. But it is our judgment that the tone and content of his letter, together with the management style of his colleagues and himself, could not be better calculated to achieve the opposite result.

Furthermore Sir Michael and his colleagues must realize that they have been pushed into their present cornered position by the Government. The whole point here is that Government, as in 1974 with the miners, is determined to win a major showdown on wages.

It is so potentially understandable as it is morally unacceptable that the Government and Sir Michael should chance their arm in this way with BL. There are three million unemployed, after all. While therefore no one can predict the outcome of this obvious trial of strength, it must be plain to all concerned that the stakes are too high and the short and long-term consequences too serious for the Government to remain indifferent to the crisis.

It follows in our view that the Government directly, or indirectly via ACAS (the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service), get the two parties round the negotiating table.

One party is ready to negotiate. Sir Michael and the BL board need some encouragement from the Government. There is still time to bring the parties together. That being so the sooner the better for the Government, the taxpayer, BL management and last but not least all the other employees at BL.

Yours etc, ROY HATTERSLEY, GEOFFREY ROBINSON, House of Commons, October 29.

From Mr S. R. Crosthwaite

Sir, Would it be such a bad thing if British Leyland were to disappear from the face of the British motor industry? After goodness knows how many hundreds of millions of public funds it seems that money is not the vital factor, even for the workforce: it is attitude. The will to go forward to profitability has been lacking since the early 1970s, especially with the relative flops of both their major production cars, the Marina and the Allegro. Hence we are left with the prospect of scattering the re-

sponsibility for Leyland's corporate structure across the world. Despite everything that may be said or written, we need a car industry, not least for the employment it provides. I would suggest that BL be liquidated. Then the mistake of nationalization could be rectified by selling it to private ownership.

This would present the opportunity to retain those parts of the company which are worth keeping, eg, Land-Rover, Jaguar, Truck and Bus, and severely cut back the activities of Austin-Morris to one or two cars only until the new family range is introduced. Surely we could then look forward, with adequate certainty rather than genuine fatalism, to a long term future for a totally "British" motor company.

Yours faithfully, S. R. CROSTHWAITE, 17 Church Hill Road, Solihull, West Midlands, October 24.

From Mr O. A. Tenikalp

Sir, Sir Michael Edwards did not get things today by getting himself into situations from which he was not bound to gain, irrespective of the outcome.

It is obvious that should the unions relent, BL management will be obliged to have obtained agreement to the 3.8 per cent pay offer and proven their strength over the unions, and of course this cannot fail to add to the stature of Sir Michael. Should the unions stand fast to the end, Sir Michael will then have the perfect excuse for closing down the BL Cars operations (with the possible exception of Jaguar and Land-Rover), which would not have minded doing for some time — if only he could contrive to emerge with his reputation unscathed.

The closure would be seen as the fault of the workforce itself, for the same reason. A less likely scenario would be that there would be widespread dissent to the closures and the consequent increase in unemployment, but in this eventuality, the unions would be obliged to import proportions that Sir Michael and the BL management would be forgotten as innocent bystanders to a showdown between the unions and the Government.

Like many, I find Sir Michael admirable. But I think of another service he may be doing for the British motorist. Should BL's mass-produced vehicle operations be liquidated, within a year or two, new car prices in Britain would very probably fall into line with those in Europe. Yours sincerely, O. A. TENIKALP, 10 Riverside Walk, Isleworth, Middlesex, October 22.

Mr Thompson himself wrote to you on March 6 this year stating that reciprocity was the essence of the END (European Nuclear Disarmament) movement: "If European NATO states, under popular pressure, should reject cruise missiles and Pershing II, and if the Soviet Union did not instantly halt and then reduce its deployment of SS-20s, we can be sure that Western unilateralist movements would at once lose their popular support."

Coinciding with the CND rally, The Times (October 29) stated that 50,000 East German citizens in Potsdam taking part in a rally "for a secure peace and against NATO armaments". Television shots of the rally revealed not a single reference to Soviet SS-20s.

On the evening of the 26th, "Heute Direkt", the East German news programme transmitted by BBC 2, gave extensive coverage to the anti-NATO modernization aspect of demonstrations in Holland, Denmark and Britain. There was no mention that Mr Thompson's friends manifested a desire to see the SS-20s withdrawn, and no mention that the Soviet Union was linked with the United States in the arms race.

Critics of END have repeatedly pointed out to Mr Thompson that there was no way in which protests against Soviet nuclear weapons would be publicized in Eastern Europe. The one-sided coverage given to the anti-NATO aspects of the rally by the Soviet media confirms beyond any doubt that the scepticism expressed about END methods and objectives is fully justified.

The "East-West" mobilization of "public opinion", which Mr Thompson is helping orchestrate, is in its actual effect being directed at undermining the Western defence alliance alone.

Yours faithfully, TONY KERPEL, Leader of the Conservative Opposition, London Borough of Camden, The Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1, October 28.

## Store of memories

From Mr Michael Charlesworth  
Sir, The forthcoming demise of that famous Piccadilly store brings to mind an incident at New Delhi in the War.

Two new swans had arrived to grace one of the Viceregal ornamental ponds. Lord Wavell was asked to name them. Members of his personal staff stood silent as the well-stocked mind of the scholar-statesman was applied to the problem. The swans were named after classical history or legend or indeed from other men's flowers: The Viceroy broke the silence. "Call them Swan and Edgar," he said. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL CHARLESWORTH, The Burgage, 9 Kennedy Road, Shrewsbury.

## Use of exported plutonium

From Mr R. V. Hesketh

Sir, If the United Kingdom sells plutonium from its magnox programme to the United States there can be little doubt that this will lead to the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons. As Sir Martin Kyle pointed out (October 17) it matters little whether the particular atoms sold by the United Kingdom are used in fast reactors or in weapons; the net result will be to permit the increase in nuclear weapons upon which the United States is set.

As a member of the civil nuclear energy programme of the United Kingdom I have for several years assumed my critics that civil nuclear energy is distinct from military nuclear energy; I have assured them that Berkeley, Bradwell, Sizewell, Wylfa, have no connexion with the escalation of nuclear weapons (even though the fuel from these reactors is reprocessed in the same reprocessing line as that from Calder Hall and Chapel Cross). Nor am I the only one to make such a distinction; in his recent book, *How Safe is Nuclear Energy?*, Sir Alan Cottrell refers, on page 109, to proliferation "and to the 'coupling' of civil nuclear power to nuclear weapons production". On page 113 Sir Alan dismisses the danger: "civil nuclear power will not make it worse".

If at this juncture the United Kingdom were to sell plutonium to the Reagan Administration, I do not think it could be rationally maintained that we, the United Kingdom, have distinguished civil use from military use. Yours faithfully, R. V. HESKETH, Central Electricity Generating Board, Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, October 27.

## Liberals and free trade

From the Leader of the Liberal Party

Sir, Whilst I appreciate the amount of space you devoted this morning (October 29) to reporting my lecture on the future of Europe, I am slightly disappointed that ignoring some of my more fundamental conclusions, you chose to emphasize my "hint of import controls". Let me therefore set this "hint" in its proper context, for I fear a deluge of correspondence from those who are misled into believing I am ditching the Liberal Party's commitment to free trade.

I presaged my remarks by saying that if present policies remained unchanged, by the time a Lib-SDF Alliance government came to power in two years' time the British economy would be in a desperately weak position vis-à-vis both European and world competition. I went on to say that if this was so then we may have to ask our community partners for temporary respite in one or two of our most weakened industrial sectors.

What I had in mind was the example of the Italian Government, who twice in the last decade have had temporary import deposit schemes to enable them to reflate their economy without running into too large a deficit. One of my reasons for pointing this out now is to give the lie to repeated claims from the Labour Party that a strategy for British industrial recovery must unavoidably be in conflict with the Treaty of Rome and thereby provide justification for their plea to get Britain out of the Market if this recovery is to be achieved. I believe the European Community to be a more flexible institution than they suggest. A proper programme of industrial recovery within the Community can secure the assistance and understanding of our partners. Yours sincerely, DAVID STEEL, House of Commons, October 29.

## Historic interview

From Mr Ian Curteis

Sir, Your fascinating leader "Birkett v Mosley, forty years on" (October 27) misses one important point.

There are several printed versions of this famous 1940 encounter; some of which imply that Birkett behaved discreditably — an implication about one of our most distinguished judges that should be pinned down and disposed of.

You state that Sir Oswald's widow, and his eldest son, Lord Ravensdale, want the official transcript made available to the public; if Lord Birkett's son, the present Lord Birkett, were to make a similar statement, perhaps, Sir, through your columns, that would dispose of any possible suspicion that the Birkett family has something to hide.

Yours faithfully, IAN CURTEIS, Mumford House, Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent, October 28.

## After Yorktown

From Mr Anthony Purley

Sir, Now that America has, as usual, shown the pioneering way forward in the anniversary field I am sure that the plan to re-stage the burning of Washington on the 170th anniversary of that event in 1812 will be as popular in the United States as in the mother country. Visas to participating Britons will presumably be issued on cultural grounds. Yours faithfully, ANTHONY PURLEY, 10 Stratford Place, W1, October 27.

## Movement to disarm

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, How refreshing to see a unilateralist (the physicist H. Lipson, October 28) admit frankly that he is willing to accept a Russian occupation of Britain. Even more charming is his assertion that Britain's defence is the Norman French, and the suggestion that a couple of centuries of Soviet occupation might actually be good for the country!

This striking bit of candour appears on the same page with an assertion that Britain lacks real interest in the Antarctic and the Falkland Islands; it is interpreted by the patriotic Falkland Islands another sign that they are quietly being deserted.

It would seem that the Government are prepared to sacrifice the potential wealth of Antarctica in order to rid themselves of her Majesty's most loyal possession. Yours truly, B. G. FROW, Secretary, United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee, Falkland Islands Office, 2 Greycoat Place, Westminster, SW1, October 27.

Wales's Prince  
From Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that ilk

Sir, We watched with pleasure on TV today the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to their principality, as we did earlier HRH's investiture there.

But on each occasion, as a Celt myself, was astounded at the patronizing insensitivity of the English commentators. We were told repeatedly about that hated cuckoo in the Welsh nest, Edward of Caernarvon, and about other curious purely English Princes of Wales like the Black Prince: even shewn their effigies.

But never once were we told that both the Prince and Princess of Wales descend many, many times over (through cousin marriages among their distinguished forebears) from Llywelyn the Great, last native Prince of Wales (1246-1282) and all his distinguished predecessors like King Howell Dda and King Rhodri Mawr. So has every Prince of Wales since 1471.

Nor were we told, what is more surprising still, that HRH is the first Prince of Wales to be a direct descendant of Owen Glendower (Owain Glyndwr), the last native Welshman to be proclaimed independent "Prince of Wales by the Grace of God" (1401-1416). Since it is birth that has made Prince Charles the Prince of Wales, it is surely meet and proper that it is HRH's Welsh royal blood that should be stressed on these occasions.

Yours truly, IAIN MONCRIEFFE OF THAT ILK, Easter Moncreiffe, Perthshire, October 27.

## Iranian Studies

From Dr Michael Loewe

Sir, Will those who support Iranian Studies so vociferously (leading article, October 24) kindly state whether they think it honest to retain the subject at undergraduate level without any certainty that adequate teaching can be provided? And if they agree that it would be dishonest so to do, would they please state which posts they would sacrifice in their own subject for the sake of this one?

I ignore your gibe of philistinism as being unworthy of comment. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL LOEWE, Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.







## Tilling in £89m agreed bid for Berec

By Simon Proctor

Thomas Tilling, a leading London-based conglomerate, yesterday launched an £89m agreed bid for Berec, the battery manufacturer as a counter to the £70m offer from Hanson Trust made in September.

The terms of the bid are one ordinary Tilling share for every one Berec stock. Holders of Berec preference shares will be offered 100p in cash.

The Hanson offer is a mixture of loan stock, shares and cash. The cash element valued each Berec stock at 105p.

Tilling's shares fell 11p to 139p on the news and Berec's rose 14p to 129p. Berec had sought a cash alternative to the share offer, but Tilling was unwilling to provide one on the grounds that its shares were undervalued.

Hanson, whose shares rose 18p to 279p, indicated it would wait until Tilling's offer document had been produced before deciding on what action to take. The company, another conglomerate built up by Sir James Hanson, holds 15.6 per cent of Berec.

Berec, which makes Ever Ready batteries, has accepted the terms. The board had rejected Hanson's bid.

Sir Patrick Meany, Tilling's managing director, said yesterday that the group had been looking for a takeover target in the United Kingdom which it could develop. "The acquisition of Berec offers the opportunity to satisfy our criteria for earnings growth," he added.

Tilling talked to Berec some years ago but was told then that the company wanted to stay independent. After Hanson's bid, Berec approached Tilling which updated its market research and decided it was a good recovery prospect.

Although he acknowledged that Berec's record in the past few years was hardly exciting, Sir Patrick thought the name of the product attractive since it was known throughout the world. "I thought it was a pity they changed the name of the company and I must say I am tempted to change it back to Ever Ready," he said.

Yesterday he was the guest speaker and presenter of awards at the Institute of Marketing where he is due to deliver a lecture on December 1. One of the companies which won an award was the Pretty Polly stockings company which is part of the Tilling group.

Tilling's interests, which are worldwide, include the supply and manufacture of equipment for the oil and gas industries, industrial equipment distribution, building, merchanting and insurance. Newry & Eyr, its Birmingham-based subsidiary, which supplies electrical and industrial equipment, is a customer of Berec.

In a recent interview, Sir Patrick had made much of wanting to stay independent, apart from calling it totally inadequate, opportunistic and lacking in commercial logic. Yesterday, Mr Colin Stapleton said: "We would have been very happy to remain independent. I regret losing it."

"We always felt we would rather be taken over at a fair price and now we have it."

■ **Stock Markets**  
FT Index 467.7 up 1.0  
DAX Index 1,011.1 up 0.39  
FT All Share 284.60 up 0.37  
Bargains 13,415

■ **Sterling**  
£ 1.8320 up 55 points  
Index 88.5 up 0.3  
New York: \$1.8450

■ **Dollar**  
Index 109.4 down 0.5  
DM 2.2710 down 172 pts

■ **Gold**  
\$ 424 down 57  
New York: \$429

■ **Money**  
3 mth sterling 16 1/2-16 3/4  
3 mth Euro 5 1/2-5 3/4  
6 mth Euro 5 1/2-5 3/4

■ **PRICE CHANGES**

**Rises**  
Amstrad 8p to 173p  
BP 4p to 300p  
Bank of Ireland 10p to 283p  
Berisford S & W 6p to 112p  
Gt Irish Sugar 5p to 380p  
Granite Trust 15p to 148p  
Hanson Trust 15p to 279p  
Headlam Sims 4p to 37p  
Hiscox Oil 25p to 275p  
Hogkings 10p to 32p  
Martin RP 15p to 325p  
Sainsbury J. 15p to 440p  
Standard Tele 5p to 412p  
Unilever 11p to 581p

## Rise in profit points to ICI recovery

By Ronald Pullen

One of the first encouraging pointers for British industry during this recession came yesterday with better than expected third quarter figures from Imperial Chemical Industries.

This time last year, ICI, Britain's largest industrial group, produced its first ever quarterly trading loss of £10m. At the time Sir Maurice Hodgson, the chairman, made one of the gloomiest comments on the Government's economic strategy, complaining that the company had been hit by a "unique combination of adverse circumstances".

In February this year, with no sign of any improvement in the trading outlook, ICI cut its dividend for the first time in 40 years.

The first indications of an improvement came at the half-way stage and this has now continued in the July-September trading period. This is normally a seasonally dull period for ICI, with British and European industry on holiday for part of the time. Against this background, however, ICI has made a £3m improvement on its second quarter with pre-tax profits of £86m.

The latest CBI industrial trends survey shows that the chemicals industry is in a more optimistic frame of mind than other sectors of British industry. Therefore the ICI results should not be taken as a barometer of the state of British industry generally, since chemicals seem to be emerging from the recession than other sectors.

Earlier this year the Chemical Industries Association was predicting a 3.5 per cent fall in output this year but latest estimates point to a 1 per cent increase, thanks to a sustained recovery over the summer.

For the first nine months of the year ICI's profits are £56m below the same period last year at £221m. Most City analysts are now revising upwards their forecasts of full year profits, suggesting that the group should make £320-£330m against last year's £284m. This is still hardly more than half the level of profits in the year before.

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## Concorde decision in the New Year

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

A decision on the future of the Concorde super-sonic airliner whose continued operation is in doubt because of high fuel costs has been postponed until next year by British and French government ministers.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and M Charles Fiterman, the French Transport Minister, agreed at a meeting in London yesterday that present joint studies of the Concorde project should continue and that they would reach a conclusion during the first three months of next year.

President Mitterrand was reported last month as suggesting that because of severe losses, Concorde should be grounded, but later he stressed that France would make no unilateral decision.

At yesterday's meeting, both sides reviewed the present state of the Concorde project and approved a programme of further economies. Both ministers expressed determination to reduce costs in all aspects of Concorde's operation.

Concorde losses cost Air France about £31m last year, of which about 70 per cent was covered by the French Government, while British Airways, which is operating a loss of £2m on the aircraft, the British airline expects to break even this year as a result of increased transatlantic business traffic.

The two ministers agreed to decide next month on the development of the A-320, the 150-seater version of the European Airbus. The level of state support for the project will depend on the details of the aircraft's development from the British and French aerospace industries.

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## Opec windfall for UK

By Frances Williams

The \$2 increase to \$34 a barrel in the benchmark price for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries provides a welcome windfall for the British Government, which will gain an extra £400m a year in revenues when, as it is bound to do, the British National Oil Corporation follows suit.

The present reference price of North Sea crude is \$35 a barrel, reflecting its higher quality set in June when, because of the oil glut, BNOC decided to link its reference price to Saudi oil rather than the more expensive North African crudes. A \$2 rise would take the price to \$37. This could add as much as 4p a gallon to petrol prices at the pumps.

Although it is bad news for motorists, the Government will benefit not only from higher revenues but from a big boost to the balance of payments.

Britain is now a net exporter of oil. The September trade figures published last week showed a record oil surplus of nearly £300m. This looks set to increase further.

But the oil price-rise could also lead to an appreciation in the value of sterling, which has been weak over the past months partly because of the oil glut and lower oil prices. This would hurt industry and hence employment prospects by reducing competitiveness.

At the time of the March budget, the Government put the value this year of North Sea oil revenues at nearly £5,000m. Although the price per barrel was cut from \$39.25 to \$35 in June, the effect on revenues was more than offset by the fall in the value of sterling against the dollar.

But other factors, such as a widening confidence in the Government's economic policies, are working against any substantial appreciation of the pound after the new price increase, the Government is

likely to get the full benefit in revenues.

Given the prospective overrun on public spending plans both this year and the next, the extra revenues will help the Government to avoid higher taxes or additional borrowing to pay for the higher spending.

But there is an unpleasant sting in the price rise tail. Its effect on the world economy generally will be deflationary. This will worsen Britain's own recovery prospects by depressing export markets.

On the basis of estimates made last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) a \$2 a barrel rise, equivalent to about 6 per cent, could knock 1 per cent off economic growth in the industrialized world, over the next year or so, cut real incomes by an initial 1 per cent, add 1 to 1.5 per cent to inflation and worsen the overall balance of payments current deficit by \$20,000m.

In terms of the OECD's most recent forecast for the developed economies the effect

would be to halve the modest 1 per cent annual growth rate predicted for the next few months, put paid to hopes of a gradual reduction in inflation from 9 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cent, and wipe out most of the \$30,000m balance of payments improvement expected next year.

The effect on European economies, such as West Germany's, which are still in deep recession, is likely to be particularly severe.

In the longer run, the effects of higher oil prices depend on the adjustments to them made by the consuming countries. The oil price rises of 1979-80 were accompanied by tighter money and fiscal policies as Governments tried to limit the inflationary overspill on domestic prices. A repetition of this reaction would worsen the recession.

On the other hand, consumer countries have had some success in reducing their dependence on oil by switching to other fuels or by improved energy efficiency. This will help to limit the dampening impact of oil price rises.

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## Paribas deals revealed in press

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Oct 29

Under the headline "The Blow Below the Belt of Paribas—the proof: 39 billion francs—escape nationalisation", the Communist daily *L'Humanité* today published the facsimiles of two documents concerning the transfer of 325,000 shares of its Swiss subsidiary, Paribas-Suisse, for the amount of Swiss francs 125,000 (£35,000) to a foreign client, referred to by a number.

It is clear, however, that the purchaser of the shares was Cobepa, the Brussels-based financial group in which Paribas had a 60 per cent share (now reduced to around 55, through which the successful takeover bid for Paribas-Suisse was carried out despite government opposition last week.

The documents, the authenticity of which is not denied by Paribas, are dated October 16, or four days after M Pierre Moussa, Paribas president who resigned last week, had according to the Finance Minister, given a written undertaking that he would oppose the takeover bid made by an unknown Geneva firm.

The documents also state that the takeover was carried out from SF50,000 to 280m a few days before.

The top right hand quarter of the front page of *L'Humanité* carries the headline. Inside, the newspaper publishes another document dated October 15, involving the sale of 100,000 shares of Paribas to an unidentified client in Luxembourg for a total of French francs 25m (£6.25m) by the Compagnie Financière Européennne, whose headquarters is in Paris, and which is a 100 per cent subsidiary of a Dutch holding company, Gellie Holding BV, itself controlled through other companies by the Anglo-American corporation of South Africa.

Anglo-American holds 20 per cent of the company, which was represented at the shareholders meeting in London last Monday which contested the amount and method of compensation.

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## Industry 'planning to shed more jobs'

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Industry is planning further cutbacks in capacity, accompanied by widespread job shedding, over the next few months in the belief that this is the only bright spot of any significance to emerge as a pick-up in export orders and more optimism with the improvement in manufacturing from the result of recent exchange rate fluctuations. Also scope is seen for further improvements in productivity because of the labour shake-out which has taken place already.

Most companies in the survey (91 per cent) said that a shortage of orders or sales was likely to be the main constraint in limiting output over the next four months.

Mr James Clemenston, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, described the productivity trends as encouraging and hopeful for the future. But, referring to a further 5 per cent expected fall in manufacturing industry investment next year after an expected fall of 15 per cent this year, he said: "This is worrying, especially given the need to remain competitive in a future with foreign rivals who are continuing to invest in new products."

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## 'No curbs' on bank mortgages

By Lorna Bourke

Constraints on the Trustee Savings Bank mortgage lending during the coming year, will not be extended to the high street banks, say the Bank of England and the Treasury.

Although the clearing banks confirm that there have been no formal approaches from either the Bank or the Treasury, privately they voice fears that the Bank, using the time honoured nudge and wink mechanism, will prevail on the banks to curtail lending for house purchases.

The Treasury has been told to limit their lending for home loans to £180m for the next 12 months. There is much speculation that similar direct controls will be imposed on other banks. The Treasury says that any constraints placed on the TSBs are purely as a result of its historical role in regulating TSBs.

The high street banks account for about 25 to 30 per cent of all new lending for house purchase—between £250m and £300m a month compared with more than £4,000m a month lent by the building societies.

But it is the rate of growth, and the possibility that a large proportion of the banks' house purchase lending is now lending and not simply substitution, that concerns the Bank.

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## British pay most for their cars

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 29

British cars cost more in Britain, before tax is paid, than in any other country in the EEC, Luxembourgis who buy a car in Denmark would pay less than any other citizen of the EEC for a new vehicle.

These anomalies are highlighted in a report on the relative prices of cars in the community published yesterday by the European Office of Consumer Unions (EUCU).

Based on 25 different models of a range of cars in each community country on June 22, as far as possible identical cars were bought in each country.

The pre-tax British prices

PRICE OF CARS IN EUROPE

Make and model

BMW 320

Citroen CX 2400

Fiat 132 2000

Ford Escort 1.3 L

Honda Prelude

Jaguar XJ6 4.2 A

Mini City 1000

## EEC may take Britain to court

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Oct 20

The European Commission is threatening to take Britain to court over six other community members to the European Court for allegedly failing to put into law a directive on consumer protection agreed by the Council of Ministers more than three years ago.

It is also asking France, the only member that has notified the Commission that it has put the directive into law, to explain aspects of its legislation that the Commission believes are restrictive.

The West German Government will be receiving a stiff warning letter warning that legislation similar to France's. The move is part of a campaign by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner for Financial Affairs, to accelerate progress towards a genuine common market in insurance.

Britain, with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, is in breach of a "reasoned opinion" in which the Commission will explain why it feels the recipient has failed to conform with Community law.

Britain's defence may only be technical. According to British Government sources, the directive is covered by existing British administrative practice and the Commission will be acting simply because it has not been notified of this.

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## Gas supply resumes

Supplies of gas to British industry were being resumed yesterday after the ending of a strike by Norwegian production workers which halted a third of Britain's natural gas supplies.

Production from the Frigg field which straddles the median line between Britain and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea was halted on Tuesday when 300 workers employed by the French Elf Aquitaine Norge company, which operates the field, went on strike in support of a pay claim.

But another pay strike by 500 workers employed by Phillips Petroleum on the Ekofisk field which supplies Britain with oil and Germany with gas is continuing.

## Guinness Peat chiefs meet

Directors of the troubled Guinness Peat group are due at a board meeting today ahead of the annual meeting on November 5. The directors' meeting takes place against a backdrop of increasing criticism from supporters of Lord Kinnaird, the group's president, and Mr Edmund Dell, the chairman.

There are rumours that a third force on the board, not necessarily supporters of Lord Kinnaird, are preparing to demand the resignation of Mr Dell, who joined Guinness Peat in 1979.

## Steel makers face fires

The EEC Commission is on the point of fining some European steel producers for exceeding the production quotas introduced in October last year under the terms of the Davignon plan to combat the crisis in the industry.

It is thought that one of the first to suffer will be Klockner-Werke of West Germany.

## Demand rising

Britain's public and private sector steelmakers are to increase their purchases of quality ferro-alloys, a new indication of a small but significant rise in the industry's prospects.

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Financial Editor, page 17

## US leads in energy

The United States led the world in energy production during 1980, followed by the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, the American Energy Department said.

American energy production totalled 64.8 quadrillion (10<sup>15</sup>) British thermal units, compared



## IN BRIEF

## Election low for French credit rate

France's credit rating continues slightly lower than before the Socialist election victories four months ago, despite the good response shown to recent Eurobond issues.

Swiss investors showed marked interest in the \$100m issue last week by Caisse Française Des Matières Premières whereas four months ago bankers said the French treasury asked French borrowers to restrict issues in the Swiss market because of some resistance to French names there after the election.

The interest shown in the recent French issues stems from special features of the bonds rather than indicating any change of attitude towards France's credit rating.

## Yen is tipped

The yen could become the world's hardest currency in 1982, rising to about 200 to the United States dollar, Mr. Rainer Gut, speaker of the executive board of Credit Suisse said.

## S. African 'growth'

South Africa's gross domestic product will grow by 2.2 per cent in real terms in 1982 following a 4.1 per cent rise this year, according to the Stellenbosch Bureau for economic research and Volkstaat Merchant Bank in a joint publication.

## Australian strike

Australian waterfront workers voted for short protest stoppages because of a breakdown of wage negotiations and agreed on an indefinite strike from November 9 if their demands are not met.

## Loss for Qantas

Qantas, Australia's airline, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries suffered a loss of \$A17.37m (£10.9m) in the financial year ended March 31. The airline said the loss was mainly due to a three-week strike by cabin and ground staff.

## Consumer prices up

September consumer prices in the EEC, excluding Greece, rose by 0.9 per cent from August and 12.4 per cent from September 1980.

## Car output dips

French car production, exports and new registrations during the first nine months of this year were down from a year ago.

## US and Italy set up joint chemical plant

From John Earle, Rome, Oct 29

Rome, Oct 29 — Dr Armand Hammer's occidental petroleum and ENI the Italian state corporation have set up Enoxy a \$1,050m (£661m) joint company, to operate 60 chemical plants in Italy and four coal mines in the eastern United States.

The new venture, owned in equal shares by each partner, will have Signor Lorenzo Necci of ENI as chairman and Mr Zoltan Merszei of occidental as president, and will start operations on January 1.

The chemical plants, formerly grouped under Societa Italiana Resine and Amic in Sardinia, Sicily and Ravenna, have been producing heavy losses for the ENI parent. The coal mines, in West Virginia and Kentucky, have 237 million tonnes of reserves and are due to increase annual production from 6.6 million tonnes in 1981 to more than 10 million tonnes by 1985.

Dr Hammer, aged 83, said after signing the agreement with ENI that the acquisition of the chemical plants would speed Occidental's objective of building a chemical industry in Europe. As for ENI, it should obtain through Enoxy enough coal to be self-sufficient in this fuel.

He said he felt excited about this "new adventure", which combined private initiative with a state corporation, such as Occidental already enjoyed in the Soviet Union and Romania, and was in the process of negotiating with Hungary and Poland.

The partners plan to invest about \$500m (£267m) in Enoxy, which will control two subsidiaries, Enoxy Chimica with headquarters at Porto Torres in Sardinia and Enoxy Coal, with headquarters in



Dr Armand Hammer

Delaware. In addition Enoxy Chemicals Europe, based in Zurich, will handle coordination, development and marketing in chemicals.

Enoxy, according to a brochure issued by the new company, aims to become one of the world leaders in the coal and chemical fields. The two parents will each be entitled to 50 per cent of the coal mined.

The three aims of the new company are: to win between 8 and 10 per cent of European business in ethylene, propylene, vinyl chloride and butadiene, and in main plastics (low density and linear polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene); to capture between 15 and 20 per cent of the latex and synthetic rubber markets; after increasing capacity and utilization of plants in Italy, to acquire production capacity in other European countries and a marketing base aiming at turnover in Europe of between \$6,000m and \$8,000m.

## Plessey launches £5.5m showroom campaign

By Our Electronics Correspondent

Plessey is to open six United Kingdom office automation showrooms, costing £5.5m over the next 18 months. Science graduates are being recruited to give technical support at the showrooms, the first of which is in operation in Manchester and will be followed by others in London (2), Bristol, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

The showrooms will introduce the new Plessey designed electronic office and act as bases for local technical assistance.

The company has just announced the enhancements to its own Private Digital Exchange (PDX) which acts as the controller for electronic offices.

There is no indication that the company's plans will mean more jobs although technicians and engineering graduates are being recruited.

## Era of cut-price travel could be over

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

For the past five years the travelling public has been enjoying the benefits of unprecedented price-cutting by operators of all forms of transport who have been reducing fares by as much as two-thirds on some routes.

But, as members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) meeting this week in Cannes have indicated, the tide seems to be turning.

This does not necessarily mean a return to high fares and the cartels that made them possible. That would be retrogressive and undesirable. But it could mean new cooperative arrangements through which low fares continue to be offered, but not in a form that is harmful to the interests of the operators.

This will be a difficult and complex task, involving forms of collaboration which will not protect only the interests of the supplier, as in the past, but which will also take account of the interests of rival suppliers to enable them to remain in competition; and of consumers.

If such cooperation is not evolved, the alternative is the inevitable return to high prices, regulations and protectionism along a path littered with mergers and bankruptcies.

The barricades have been pulled down in every transport area decade, mostly by governments to whom a universal competition is a universal

good, and protections a dirty word.

After a warning from the Monopolies Commission in the early 1970s, the cross Channel ferry lines in 1979 dissolved the pooling arrangement whereby prices were fixed and revenues shared, and embarked on a price war of unprecedented nature and scale. At the height of the battle, a car and two passengers could cross the Channel and back for £20.

On land routes, Mrs Thatcher's Government in 1980 demolished the 1930 rule under which a coach or railway operator could object to a new competitor for no better reason than that it would take his traffic away, and have his objection sustained. So a flood of cut price coach operators started to compete with each other and British Rail at fares cut by as much as two-thirds, which British Rail has been forced to follow.

But it was the airlines, the youngest and most dynamic of the transport industries, which led the way into this new deal for passengers, with American domestic deregulation in the mid-1970s and Laker's Atlantic Skytrain. And it is they who could lead the way out of it.

After this week's obsessive deliberations in Cannes they know that the price cutting of recent years was a healthy corrective to the overprotective times before, when established carriers put on fast peacefully behind regulatory barriers in the comfortable knowledge at "upstarts" like Laker could not share the gravy.

But they also know, and have dwelt painfully and furiously on it for four days, the cost of that advance to themselves. They lost more than \$1,000m in 1980 and it would be more this year. The Atlantic route has not been profitable since the early 1970s, and some big names, of which Pan Am and Laker are the two most often mentioned, could go to the wall because not just they, but the bankers, are under threat.

Air transport has been a lucrative investment for banks for 20 years, happy in the knowledge that if a client hit trouble fleets could be sold to meet the debt. That is no longer so. With as much as 50 per cent surplus capacity on world air routes, second hand aircraft prices have slumped so far that they no longer provide adequate security.

It is hardly surprising that the banks are nervous, as airlines pile debt, borrowing new money to pay old interest while costs rise and revenues remain stagnant.

Some would welcome a substantial return to the previous situation. Developing countries, too poor for the latest aircraft and lacking the commercial skill to thrive on

hand-me-downs from the rich, tend to favour protection too. Laker is no longer alone in seeing the virtues of cheap fares which fill planes and keep costs down. Traffic growth is the key to prosperity, and it depends on low fares. But those are possible only if planes are reasonably full, and that requires a much better match between capacity and demand.

In the short term, while the disparity is so great, there must be a reduction in capacity, either by the crude mechanism of bankruptcy or by the "mothballing" of surplus aircraft until demand picks up.

Laying up an aircraft saves as much as 40 per cent of its cost, even without getting rid of staff, and if traffic can be held by the rest of the fleet that is pure gain.

Ironically American domestic airlines expect a more profitable year as a result of the traffic controllers' strike with resultant government imposed restrictions on the number of flights.

In the longer term, some mechanism more sophisticated than market force must be allowed to introduce a measure of correlation between prices and cost and between capacity and demand, in an industry whose product cannot, as with cars and transistors, be stored and sold the following week.

It must happen for the cross-Channel route, where

ferry operators are pondering how to achieve those aims without resurrecting the "illegal pool".

It must happen on road and rail where the initial challenge of the private enterprise British Coachways has already faded and where British Rail is trimming the surplus capacity which allowed its trains to run three-quarters empty before. Above all, it must happen in the air.

It will be very difficult to achieve. It remains to be seen if the commercial producer, who is devoted to the immediate success of his "own" company, can develop with his peers an awareness of the wider and longer-term community of interests, and modify his behaviour accordingly. It sounds like a task for saints rather than businessmen.

Yet there had been pain and anger among airline executives in Cannes this week. That shared depth of feeling, unusual surely at a business conference and certainly in law, is without doubt the greatest achievement of the conference.

It could lead later from the rhetoric to the action they all demand; and its members to a degree of enlightened self-interest not seen in the transport or any other industry.

It seems unlikely, but since air transport must survive somehow because the world could not do without it, the alternative is probably a return to the barricades.

## Sweden cuts tax to bolster economy

Stockholm, Oct 29, Sweden's shaky minority coalition yesterday unveiled an important tax reform package in an attempt to overhaul the country's troubled economy.

Mr Thorbjörn Fälthén, the Prime Minister, said that the package would ease the income tax burden on more than half of Sweden's six million taxpayers and said it was the country's biggest ever tax reform.

It would cost the Government about 10,000 kronor (£540m) and would take about three years to implement from 1983.

Economic analysts said the proposal reflected growing realisation that the Swedish economy was being harmed by the lack of incentive for Swedes to earn more because of high taxation.

Of the total package, 1,400m kronor (£12m) will be financed by reduced tax allowances and the rest by increased payroll taxes or a new industry tax.

The reform, forged by the

centre-liberal coalition with the opposition Social Democrats will cut the top tax rate to 50 per cent from the present levels of up to 85 per cent.

Also included in the package is a lowering of the deductions from taxable income for people with mortgages.

The reform, which needs parliamentary approval, is based on a complex, two-tiered tax system which is index-linked and includes a progressive reduction in higher income taxes affecting most Swedish taxpayers.

Taxation is regarded by most of the country's economists as the most important issue facing Sweden and has sparked a series of political disputes.

The tax accord of the Centre, Liberals and Social Democrats angered the Conservatives, who withdrew from the Government in May and left in their wake a minority coalition under Mr Falldén.

## US warns Japan on closed markets

Washington might enforce protectionism unless Japan opens its markets to more imports, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, United States Commerce Secretary, has said.

Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry sources quoted him as telling their minister, Mr Rokusuke Tamaka, "a protectionist trend will emerge, not only within the United States Congress, but also the United States Government if Japan's economic policies continue to increase."

"Now is no longer the time for negotiations. Action is necessary."

Although the United States Administration has continually espoused the principles of free trade, there has been increasing alarm over Japan's booming trade surplus, expected to reach \$5,000m (£3,333m) in trade with the United States this year.

In response, Mr Tanaka said that high United States interest rates and the depreciation of the yen against the dollar had curbed imports into Japan. — Reuter.

After a hostile reception from American film interests, the British Videogram Association is planning to draw up a licensing scheme with British and other non-American copyright owners for the showing of video films in pubs.

Mr Norman Abbott, general manager of the association, said yesterday: "This has become an explosive issue. The association has issued a guide on videogram rights to inform producers and distributors of their position. Videogram Rights is available from 10 BVA members and at £1 a copy to non-members from the BVA, 10 Maddox Street, London W1R 5PN.

## Plan for road lasts 20 years

By Bill Johnston

A £5m road scheme is likely to take 20 years from conception to contract-letting stage and is thought to be the longest time ever taken for a project to get under way.

The claim is made today in a report prepared for the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association.

According to the report, the Government has withdrawn compulsory purchase orders for the road the A4042 Llantarnam by-pass near Newport, six years after they were approved.

The start of the project, after a second public inquiry, will not take place before the early 1990s, more than three years later than scheduled.

The report uses the by-pass to illustrate its conclusion that the effectiveness of the civil engineering industry, in both the public and private sectors, is being increasingly affected adversely by delays.

## It is today's successes that must pay for tomorrow's discoveries.

Many of today's most important advances in medicine come through the discovery of new, more efficacious drugs.

Yet perhaps the very word 'discovery' is misleading, for it suggests a sudden breakthrough. Instead, the development of new drugs is a result of years of painstaking research and development; the sum of thousands of man-hours, and millions of pounds.

As Britain's leading pharmaceuticals company, and one of the largest in the world, Glaxo has developed many important drugs over the past 60 years.

To continue this effort into the future demands that we have a healthy income today; and on this note, it is pleasing to report the year to 30th June 1981 was a good one for the Group.



Hospital and surgical equipment is supplied through the Eschmann subsidiary.

## Greater productivity, increased profits

The sales of the Group, excluding those of our wholesaling company Vestric Ltd, were £537 million — reflecting an increase of 23.6% on the previous year.

Sales in the UK (again exclusive of Vestric) contributed £143 million; an increase of 34.1%. Exports from the UK rose 33.7% to £176 million. Overseas sales, at £394 million, were up by 20.2%.

The Group's pre-tax profit was £87.3 million, an increase of £21.2 million, or 31.8% on the previous year.

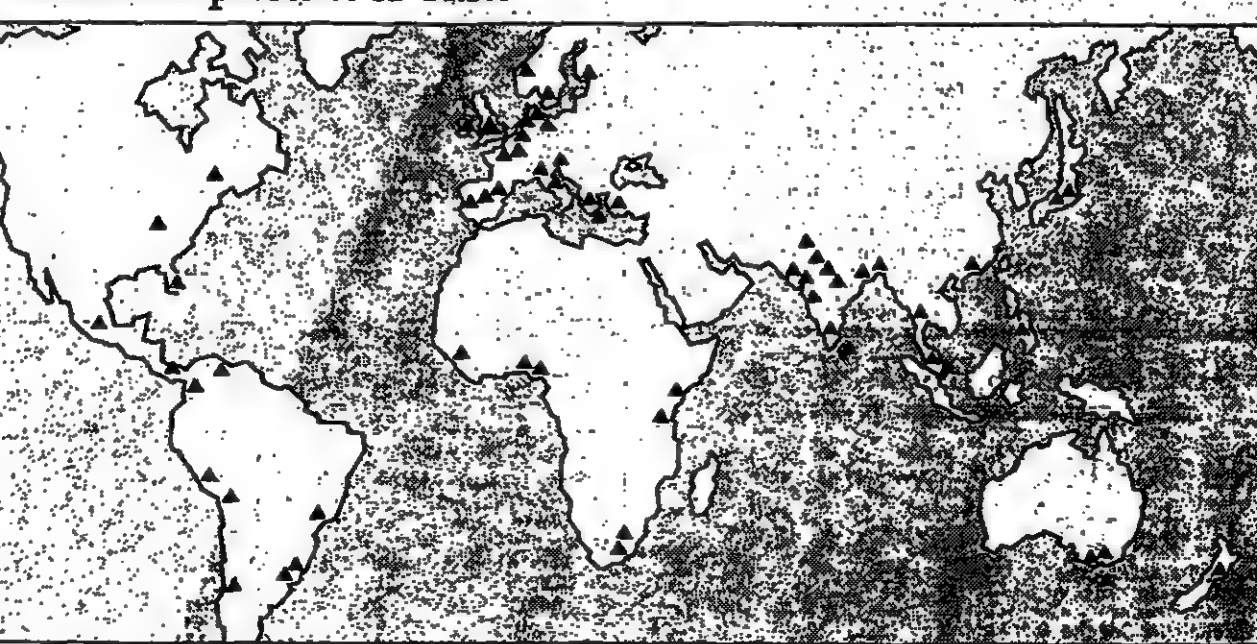
The proposed final ordinary dividend is 7.5p per share. When taken with the interim figure of 3.75p, this makes a total dividend for the year of 11.25p compared with 9.5p for 1979-80.

Two important factors in the improved figures were increased productivity and greater market penetration. Sales in nearly all parts of the world grew faster than the rate of inflation.

In the USA our sales organisation has been substantially strengthened as part of the planned growth of the Group's business there.

Glaxovet Ltd supply many animal treatments to veterinary surgeons.

## Worldwide presence of Glaxo



## Group external sales

1979/80 1980/81

£618m £710m

+15.0%

## Profit before tax

1979/80 1980/81

£66.1m £87.3m

+31.8%

## Pharmaceuticals, and more

In ethical pharmaceuticals, we are maintaining our research and development efforts at full strength, with current annual spending of around £45 million.

Three products of this research are worthy of special mention for their performance during the past year.

Our anti-asthma drug, salbutamol, is now the most frequently prescribed ethical medicine in the UK.

UK sales of labetalol, our anti-hypertensive, increased by 30% during the year, while our injectable antibiotic cefuroxime doubled its volume, giving Glaxo the leadership in this section of the UK market.

Looking ahead, clinical trials of ranitidine, our new drug for the treatment of peptic ulcers, have resulted in its approval for sale in the UK and Italy.

Trials of cefazidime, our new injectable antibiotic, are well advanced.

are under way in several countries and new plant is being installed in the UK for its production.

However, while pharmaceuticals is the principal activity of the Group, Glaxo is also involved in foods and "over-the-counter" medicines through Farley Health Products. This part of our business was adversely affected by recession and the strength of sterling in the first half of the year, but rallied with substantial export orders during the second half to maintain its upward profit trend.

Our wholesaling company Vestric, on the other hand, showed a small decrease in turnover, reflecting the increased intensity of competition in this market sector.

**The future**

It has always been the policy of the Group to look to long-term development, and to resist the temptation of pursuing maximum profit in the short-term at the expense of the future.

In recent years, the pursuit of this policy — often in very difficult external circumstances — has demanded heavy investments and efforts. It is now evident that we are beginning to get the intended results.

This fortifies our belief in the validity of our policy, and underscores our determination to maintain it.

If you would like a copy of our annual report and accounts write to: The Secretary (AR), Glaxo Holdings Ltd, Clarges House, Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.

**Glaxo**



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## ICI confirms its recovery

This time last year, after its first ever quarterly loss, ICI complained bitterly that the Government's economic strategy was squeezing the life out of British industry. Three months later the dividend had been cut for the first time in 40 years as the group could see little sign of any early recovery, and it talked of having to reshape the business radically. Since then the trading picture has brightened considerably with the chemical sector, both in the UK and Europe, showing some signs of moving out of the recession before industry generally.

Confirming the underlying upturn yesterday were the third quarter figures from ICI with pretax profits for the seasonally quiet July-September period actually £3m higher than the second quarter at £8m when outside estimates of £80m would have more than satisfied the stock market. Before anyone gets too carried away, that is still not much more than half the quarterly results of a couple of years ago and even with a continuation of the trend in the final quarter the full year outturn looks like running out at £330m which is almost £300m below the record figure of the year before last, but better than last year's depressed £284m.

The key to the strong third quarter has been currencies and a firmer demand picture. With sterling weakening sharply against the dollar and the Deutschmark, the two main trading currencies for chemicals, ICI estimates that this has boosted profits by around £26m. Meanwhile, the usual fall-off in demand over the summer has not materialized, presumably because destocking amongst consumers has to come to an end sometime.

Overall, the volume declined in the period, has been only 2 per cent compared with the normal 5-6 per cent drop at this time of year within which the United Kingdom has roughly held its own and Europe is 3 per cent down against perhaps 15 per cent usually at this time of the year. The market has not been strong enough to push through many price increases and selling prices are only 1 per cent higher across the product range. But thanks to currency changes export profitability is now back to 1979 levels following losses throughout 1980 and the opening quarter of 1981 as the group grappled with volume at the expense of margins — a policy that is now paying off handsomely.

Profits were helped by a £4m gain to £18m from Nizina mainly because of lower exploration costs and the absence of the re-determination of reserves which hit the second quarter. Plastics, organics and fibres are still heavily in the red and restoration of profits here depends as much on cutting out surplus world capacity as anything ICI itself can do after the group's surgery over the past year in these areas. With the June pay settlement hitting costs in the latest quarter, labour shedding will not start to have much effect until next year although raw material costs could start to edge up as lower sterling works through to naphtha prices. The shares closed only a 2p rise to 266p after a 10p early gain with some profit taking after the anticipated good results. But it looks as though there may be better news on the dividend front with scope now to double the interim which would produce a 12 per cent yield although full dividend restoration will have to wait to the following year.

Berec

### Tilling comes riding in

Both Thomas Tilling and Hanson Trust have a good record on acquisitions: They are both highly successful and the battle for Berec which Tilling publicly joined yesterday looks as if it will probably all depend on price. After all the Tilling

terms were pitched so that the 1-for-1 share offer would put a value of 145p on each of Berec's shares and place a total value on the group of some £96m.

The difference between Hanson's cash offer of 105p is therefore not that great to rule out completely the possibility of a higher offer from Hanson.

There is no particular industrial logic to either bid in terms of marrying Berec with a similar animal within the existing groups. From Berec's point of view it is plainly getting a better deal from Tilling. With Hanson's offer, it would have been putting in 20 per cent of the combined group's earnings in return for 17 per cent of the equity. From Tilling it will receive effectively 28 per cent of the equity in exchange for a 16 per cent contribution to earnings.

● The extent of the huge if temporary switch by non-bank financial institutions away from UK to overseas securities is clearly illustrated by the latest CSO figures. Institutions spent £738m acquiring foreign securities in the second quarter of 1981 against £468m in UK shares. Back in the second quarter of 1979 ahead of the abolition of exchange controls in October that year, the institutions invested a mere £75m in foreign shares compared with £570m in domestic issues.

However, there are signs that pension fund managers if not their insurance company colleagues, have come close to completing their one-off adjustment to the balance of their portfolios. Pension fund investments in overseas shares fell slightly for the second quarter in succession, although there was a small rise from the insurance funds.

Disenchantment with UK Government securities is the other main feature of investment trends. As hopes of lower interest rates faded, overall gilt investments fell from £2,300m to £1,540m between the first and second quarters this year.

### Coats Patons Losing out to imports

Coats Patons disappointed the market yesterday with interim figures which revealed an £18m fall in sales volume as imports continue to undermine British textiles. Turnover rose by 13 per cent to £390m, though there was an increase of £62m as a result of price changes and exchange transactions. Half-time pretax profits up from £26.7m to £28.1m were also below market expectations which were pitched at more like £33m, although, sagging Latin American currencies meant an exchange loss of £2m. The worldwide pattern of trading profits was diverse. Profit levels were maintained in North America and Australia and improved in Latin America, but performance in Europe and the United Kingdom lagged behind.

European sales held up rather better last year but now seems to be succumbing to competition from the developing world. At home, extensive cutbacks last year have not rectified the fundamental problems, and further pruning will be necessary. But there are one or two bright spots; with some improvement in the hand knitting operation and Jaeger Holdings has also returned respectable figures. Overall, however, the immediate prospects for the United Kingdom operation are dull. Customers are still reluctant to restock after the wholesale destocking of the past year, with no sign of much upturn in demand. The fall in sales has also pushed up stock levels contributing to a rise in group borrowings from 31.9 to 35 per cent of shareholder's funds.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 2p gross a share and is usefully covered on a current cost basis, where the prospective yield of almost 9 per cent at 62½p, down 4p, is not really attractive enough to make the shares a buy.

Peter Hill

## A chill wind in Eastbourne

Next week's threatened strike by BL car workers, which could precipitate the break-up of parts of the state-owned car giant, provides a suitably depressing backdrop to the fifth national conference of the Confederation of British Industry.

As they pack their bags for thirty six hours of policy making debate at Eastbourne early next week, business leaders will be carefully musing over the lesson of BL striking so firmly to its offer of 3.8 per cent increases on basic rates.

Sir Michael Edwards — who last year received rapturous applause for his straight forward no-nonsense speech — undoubtedly carries the vast bulk of the membership with him in his determination to stand firm on much moderated wage settlements.

Settlements in the last pay round were made at much lower levels than in earlier years and the employers' organization takes some credit for helping to shape the attitudes of workforces up and down the country.

The CBI is pressing for even greater moderation this time round and in that context the BL settlement is a



Mr. John Tavaré, CBI North-west region chairman, claims that confederation's establishment was trying to quieten down adverse criticism of the Government.

key feature since it will set the tenor for large sections of manufacturing industry.

Employers, the natural allies of a Conservative Government, have over the past two and a half years maintained their support for the broad thrust of the Government's economic policies and CBI president Sir Raymond Pennington still believes that they command the support of the majority of CBI members. On the need to reduce the level of inflation there is unity.

But the views on the best way to achieve that central objective are becoming increasingly varied. Officially the CBI believes that the Government has been far too lax in tackling the issue of public sector spending and has suggested one possible programme of action by taking the scalpel to jobs in such areas as local government and the health service.

At the highest level within the organization there is continuing regular contact between its office bearers and ministers during which, with diplomacy and politeness, the worries and anxieties of industry are explained. But at the local level diplomacy is a scarce commodity and it is from here that the most outspoken criticism can be expected next week.

An indication of the frustration and anger, which for

most of the year lies dormant beneath the smooth calm of briefings at the organization's Centre Point, London headquarters, surfaced earlier this week.

In a particularly outspoken interview, Mr. John Tavaré, the CBI's regional chairman for the North-west, claimed that much of the confederation's establishment was trying to depress and quieten down adverse criticism of the Government.

He described the Government as "the most disastrous of our generation". Strong stuff. The Government's ideas were sound, he continued, but their application had been pathetic.

"Their simplistic view via monetarism has led to this enormous burden on the manufacturing sector," he declared. Clearly Mr. Tavaré will be a man for the platform to keep a weather eye on.

Yesterday's depressing assessment from the CBI of the prospects for the United Kingdom economy and for industry over the next few months is hardly calculated to lighten the gloom. The predictions of further destocking, capacity reductions and more unemployment. The interest rate increases of the past few weeks adding an estimated £1,000m to industry's costs in a full year — are also likely to bring the vocal industrial "wets" to the fore.

There has been some relief for industry over the past year — the ceiling on business rates, minor concessions on reducing energy prices and modification of sick pay proposals. But these are small beer set alongside the shopping list which the CBI painstakingly prepared in its document "Agenda for Recovery", which calls for some modest reflation. For that, so far, there has been little but sympathy from the Government.

Higher capital spending by government departments and local authorities is being urged, as well as an agreement for potentially profitable investment projects in the state industry sector. Exchange rate stability and a holding of interest rates can be expected to be the subject of intense debate next week.

Top of the shopping list for industry is the national insurance surcharge which is regarded by industrialists as a tax on jobs and which siphons off an estimated £3,500m a year. A cut of two points would, say the CBI, give a much needed boost to profitability, lift exports and create thousands of jobs.

Nods, winks and other coded messages have been given in the past few weeks to those who are at least among the options being considered. Mr. Patrick Jenkin, the new Industry Secretary, anxious to make his mark as industry's voice in the Cabinet, is said to be using his Treasury knowledge to argue strongly in favour of NIS reductions.

If there is any appearance of back-sliding as this, there may well be a goodly number of CBI delegates next week who will be urging that the membership take the advice of Sir Terence Beckett, their director general, in his controversial end-of-conference speech last year.

Not that anyone needs reminding of that fierce attack on the Conservative Party and the Government's economic policy. Those in industry, he said, had to "take the gloves off and have a bare knuckle fight" because effective and prosperous industry was vital. One year on and badly bruised industrialists might just do that.



David Stuart of Oxford University's Department of Molecular Biophysics uses an Evans Sutherland graphics terminal to build a molecular model of phosphorylase B, important enzyme in the metabolism of sugar.

## Computer designed drugs

### Technology

In the New Jersey laboratories of Merck, Sharp & Dohme, scientists are testing a new drug that could help diabetes by controlling the level of sugars in their blood.

The fact that it was designed by a computer distinguishes this still unnamed compound from the thousands of other promising chemicals being evaluated in the world's pharmaceutical laboratories.

The Merck chemists started out with the neutral hormone somatostatin analogue, a peptide which is known to depress blood-sugar levels. Using specially developed computer graphics, they compared the conformation of various biologically active derivatives of somatostatin and discovered that only four of the 14 amino-acid groups on the molecule were responsible for the pharmacological properties that interested them.

They then synthesized a much simpler compound with just those four groups, which turned out to be more powerful than the original natural hormone. It has a stronger effect on test animals and lasts longer in their bodies.

Whether or not Merck's somatostatin analogue passes successfully through the years of rigorous testing that must precede the launch of a new drug onto the market, it certainly foreshadows a dramatic change in the way pharmaceutical companies design their products.

Within the past two or three years, all the other drug companies in Britain and the United States have begun to invest in computer graphics. Their researchers seem delighted to be able to manipulate molecules on the screen, rather than have to build unwieldy wire or ball-and-stick models.

Of course molecular graphics will do far more for the chemist than save him the embarrassment of his wire frame falling to pieces as he twiddles round a crucial group of atoms. A computer can represent the shape of a molecule on its screen far more accurately than any physical model, and for biological activity small differences in shape can be critically important.

As the chemist alters the shape of his molecule on the screen, the computer calculates not only the changes in the distances between atoms but also the energy stored in the different conformations — another factor that may be critical for biological activity.

More important still is the computer's ability to compare the shapes of different molecules. By superimposing the images of two or more chemicals that produce similar effects on the body, the scientist may be able to pick out the arrangement of atoms that are responsible for the pharmacological activity.

Then he could design a new simpler compound with the same arrangement, which might do the job better. Molecular graphics become even more useful when the computer shows not only potential drugs but also the site where they are to act in the body. Medicinal chemists already know a great deal about the way certain drugs "fit" into biological receptors, which include DNA and enzymes.

Say, for example, that the researcher wants to find a drug to block the action of a particular enzyme. With a sufficiently powerful computer terminal he could create a molecular model of the enzyme and then use his screen to design the com-

ound that will fit best into its active site and bind most strongly to it.

Computer graphics equipment suitable for molecular modelling is now becoming available commercially. The most sophisticated hardware on the market comes from the American firm of Evans and Sutherland; it enables chemists to twiddle and twist the atoms of large molecules faster than anyone else's machine — at a cost of £300,000.

However Dr Keith Prout's research group at the Department of Chemical Crystallography, Oxford University, has shown that molecular graphics need not be nearly so expensive.

On a terminal bought for just £8,000 from a British firm, Sigma of Horsham, Sussex, Mr. Keith Davies, a research student, is successfully modeling hisamine agonists and antagonists in cooperation with the pharmaceutical company Smith, Kline & French.

At that sort of price, Dr Prout points out, there is no reason why pharmaceutical companies should not be able to provide graphics terminals for all their research groups. And, with the present wave of enthusiasm, it may not be long before they have done so.

"The field is moving very quickly," says Dr Tom McKillop, who is in charge of chemical research at ICI Pharmaceuticals. "We have only been in the game for two years and we are extremely encouraged by what we have seen. This is a tremendous aid to medicinal chemists thinking about how molecules fit into an enzyme or receptor site." Like its competitors, ICI is preparing to make a much larger investment in computer graphics.

Clive Cookson

An International Group in many fields of textiles

## COATS PATONS LIMITED

### Interim Announcement

Unaudited results for January/June 1981 and the comparative figures for 1980 are as follows:

	Jan./June 1981 £000s	Jan./June 1980 £000s	Year 1980 £000s
Turnover	389,946	345,512	689,423
Trading profit before charging depreciation	42,411	37,453	80,625
Less Depreciation	8,023	7,265	14,225
Trading Profit	34,388	30,188	66,400
Interest and other charges	8,886	6,575	13,903
Profits of associated companies	25,702	23,613	52,497
Investment and other income	1,141	1,392	2,792
	1,304	1,673	10,665
Profit before taxation	28,147	26,678	65,954
Taxation	13,739	11,178	23,529
	14,408	15,500	42,425
Investment grants	225	164	361
Profit after taxation	14,633	15,664	42,786
Interest of minority shareholders	2,215	2,225	4,286
Profit before extraordinary losses	12,418	13,439	38,500
Extraordinary losses	—	1,085	5,278
	12,418	12,354	33,222
Preference dividends	24	24	48
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders	12,394	12,330	33,174
Ordinary dividends	3,874	3,874	11,068
Profit retained	8,520	8,456	22,106
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	4.5p	4.8p	13.9p
U.S. Dollar rate of exchange used—Dollars per £	1.85	2.40	2.39

Sales at £390 million (1980 £346 million) rose by 13%. There was an increase of £57 million for price changes and £5 million due to exchange with volume £18 million down.

Trading profits increased by £4.2 million, or 14%. Lower volume was compensated by price increases and cost savings leaving margins little changed at 8.8%. Exchange movements overall reduced profits by £2 million. OECD currency movements increased profits by £6 million, while devaluations, mostly in Latin America, reduced them by £8 million.

The increase in the interest charge of £2.1 million was largely due to rising borrowing costs in Brazil.

The rate of tax at 49% is substantially higher than the rate for full year 1980, which benefited from tax-free sales of assets. Profits improved in certain high rate overseas markets whilst losses in markets where trading is depressed cannot be grouped for tax.

Profit before taxation in the Current Cost Accounts reduces to £11.6 million (1980 £26.7 million pre-tax historical, £10.7 million pre-tax current cost).

Group borrowings compared with shareholders' funds are expected to increase to 35% by the end of 1981 (1980 31.9%).

Trading conditions have been uneven from market to market. Local profit levels have been maintained in North America and Australia and improved in Latin America. In Europe and the U.K., business has been depressed but there has been some buoyancy in fashions. It is expected that these trends will continue in the immediate future.

An unchanged interim dividend of 1.4p per share will be paid on 31st December 1981, to ordinary shareholders on the register on 13th November 1981.

## Business Diary: New exposures from Lichfield

Patrick, 5th Earl of Lichfield, said: "Hello, you'll never guess what a six-stone woman showed me at a party last night."

Then he ripped the E-K London telephone directory in half. "The secret's in the spine," he said, showing his handiwork. "I knew it was going to be one of those days. Lichfield, for the uninformed, is the all-purpose multi-media aristocrat, and he can take good pictures too which I presume is why he became official photographer for the Royal Wedding. His book of photographs of beautiful women is number two in the best-seller lists and now, like all good creative people, he is looking elsewhere for extra business.

Next month, we can expect to see launched with much noise and colour what Lichfield claims is Britain's first book and video package. Somewhat immodestly entitled *Lichfield on photogra-*

phy, it consists of three separate one-hour video cassettes, each costing £24.95, and a book published by Collins at £9.95.

If you can take splendid pictures already you might care to buy the thing just for the location. Lichfield's country house, Shugborough, is featured and in one sequence he can be seen taking pictures of that most intelligent actress Joanna Lumley.

Casual as the fellow's attitude might appear, it is clear that Lichfield, and the company behind the package, Original Image, are not newcomers to the video field. As anyone who has dabbled in this area knows, it is a medium which will undoubtedly make small fortunes for those who exploit it correctly and ruin the hapless optimists who go into it without the necessary planning.

Lichfield has wisely been chatting to Michael Barratt, the former Nationwide pre-

senter, who is now heavily involved in educational home video, to make sure that the two do not clash on future titles. "Original Image" will produce, though he did let slip that they will include such subjects as tourism, wine, sport and the motor industry.

Glamour unlimited, eh? Not really. Last weekend Lichfield found himself with fellow snapper David Bailey in Paris, besieged by autograph-seeking British schoolgirls. "When we'd signed the lot, one of them turned to David and said: 'I really liked your last album.'"

### Spanish tummy

Despite the scandal of the adulterated "olive" oil, which killed more than 170 and still leaves 50,000 "at risk", Spain has just made a determined bid to share in the gastronomic leadership of Europe.

The Spanish Academy of Gastronomy, hitherto an organization of wealthy aristocrats and socialites, has been revitalized under the leadership of Rafael Anson, one of Spain's bright young civil servants, who is right-hand man to Jose Luis Alvarez, the country's minister of tourism.

With ministry support, the academy gathered a strong band of Europe's leading gastronomes and gourmets in Madrid this week for a conference on the relationship between tourism and gastronomy.

While constitutions held out, the participants were treated to a series of gargantuan meals prepared by lead-

ing restaurants from each of Spain's regions in turn.

The Spaniards complained, justifiably perhaps, that their regional cuisines had hitherto been under-appreciated.

The Spanish claim that the French Michelin guide, which only awards a handful of stars in Spain compared to a liberal galaxy in France, has wholly misunderstood the gastronomic riches of the Banco Exterior, the Academy has produced its own gastronomic guide to Spain, which is markedly more generous in its awards.

At the end of the conference, the Spaniards announced an ambitious programme of future action. Their schemes include publication of a European gastronomic dictionary, an all-European gastronomic guide (with a fair number of stars for Spain), and further conferences to be attended by Europe's leading chefs.

Whether the package holidaymaker on the Costa del Sol, Blanca and the like will ever notice the difference remains to be seen.

### Fat fires

The mangle-bashing campaign by the Butter Information Council has slipped up. The first of a series of advertisements inserted in newspapers including *The Times* this month showed a picture of a packet of the highly successful Krona brand margarine and contrasted its many highly-processed ingredients with the cream and salt used in butter.

The latest advertisement in the series appeared yesterday.

It summarized its predecessors and reproduced them all in miniature with what a line-of-minute print at the bottom of the page called "a slight amendment".

The picture of the slab of Krona had been replaced with a stippled box marked "a leading margarine".

Our letter has obviously reached the wrong address, says Wilson of Van Den Bergh and Jurgens, the Unilever subsidiary which makes most of the margarine sold in Britain.

They were infringing the trademark, continued Wilson. "They can use the name, of course, but not the package without our permission. They never sought our permission." Alistair MacDougall of the butter council called it "a technical problem of copyright".

The council is run by creamery companies in most of the countries which sell butter in Britain. They are worried that the margarine claim that the animal fat intake is associated with the incidence of heart disease has helped push down sales of butter.

Walking into my local Under-



Joanna Lumley, pictured.

Lord Lichfield, pictured.

David Hewson



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## ICI's good figures fail to lift torpor

Better than expected third quarter figures from ICI yesterday failed to shake the market from its apathy as it continued to await the outcome of applications for Cable & Wireless.

The general view of market people appears to be that the issue may be more than four times oversubscribed enabling it to start life on Friday week at a healthy premium over the issue price of 168p.

ICI's pretax profits of £86m against a £10m loss last time saw the price rebound from 254p to 274p before closing 2p dearer at 266p. After a close look at the figures analysts concluded that the underlying trading pattern gave no indication of a pickup with much of the improvement coming from currency movements.

This, combined with the breakdown of BL talks at Acas and the overnight weakness of Wall Street, served to provide a conflicting background for investors.

As a result they adopted a policy of caution and retreated to the sidelines. The FT Index closed only 1.0 up at 467.7, after being 2.5 up at mid-day.

Prominent among the latter was Thomas Tilling's, £96m counter-bid for Berce, which on the news immediately rose 11p to match the latest terms at 127p.

Hanson Trust, which made the original offer of 105p a share, and was within a day of the first closing date, improved 18p to 279p, but Tilling reacted by falling 11p to 133p. Glits continued to maintain their recent good form supported by the strength of the United States bond market and the latest rally in the value of the pound, which has seen pressure on short-term interest rates recede.

In longer turnover was described as better with gains

of up to £1 at the close, after £1, while at the shorter end the lead was restricted to one of £1. Leading industrials were generally firmer on the figures from ICI, although buying orders failed to match the rises. Glaxo, awaiting its annual report and accounts, advanced 2p to 406p, along with Unilever, up 11p at 581p.

Reed International, reporting next week, slipped 2p to 226p with falls also seen in Tate & Lyle, 2p to 160p, GKN, 1p to 144p and Lucas Industries, 9p to 177p. The latter still worried by the BL dispute. Blue Circle Industries also lost ground, falling 4p to 440p after announcing the loss of 1,100 jobs.

Shares of Asprey, the jewellers, formerly quoted under rule 163(2), made its debut on the USM market at £7, before

closing £1 higher at £8, after £8. Another market debut on the USM was North Sea Assets, which closed unchanged at 156p.

Shares of Pyramid were suspended at 50p, following an approach from an unnamed bidder. Also suspended was Hombury at 7p before it was announced that a receiver had been appointed. J. W. Wassall also joined in the fun, announcing a bid worth £400,000 from private Benson. Shoes, which lifted the price of Wassall 5p to 29p.

George Oliver dipped 10p to 100p after confirmation of its victory over Ward White, down 1p at 50p, to gain control of Hilltons Footwear, 1p cheaper at 153p. Vosper slipped 5p to 110p after increasing its stake in Yarrow to 24.18 per cent.

In stores, Bambers rose 1p to 64p on first-half figures with J. Hepworth, reporting today, rising 4p to 92p in hopes of a bid from British Land which earlier in the week increased its stake. J. Sainsbury, reporting next week, leapt 15p to 440p.

Equity turnover on October 28, was £33.565m (9,302 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Thomas Tilling, ICI, Hanson Trust, Wm Press, Glaxo, Hopkinsons and Boustead.

Traded options: Total contracts fell to 453, with ICI accounting for 127 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in Lonrho on 5p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, and Toser Kemsley on 7p.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bambers Stores (I)	13.09(13.8)	1.48(1.32)	3.75(2.53)	0.8(0.65)	22/12	4.05(3.8)
Brit Assets (F)	—	7.47(6.28)	1.44(1.21)	1.05(0.95)	5/1	7.0(1.44)
Ben Bailey (F)	3.77(5.31)	0.03(0.48)	1.65(6.49)	0.56(1.1)	31/12	—
B.S.G. Int (I)	123.5(156.7)	0.51(0.44)	—	0.11	6/1	—
Border Brews (I)	8.19(7.44)	0.50(0.47)	5.89(6.8)	1.4(1.3)	4/1	—
Burgess Foods (F)	22.8(24.8)	0.84(1.2)	16.8(18.5)	3(3)	31/12	—
Coats Patons (I)	389.9(345.5)	28.1(26.6)	4.5(4.8)	1.4(1.4)	31/12	—
Coates Bros (I)	54.1(53.2)	3.05(4.3)	3.73(5.8)	0.8(0.8)	4/1	—
Coates Bros (I)	—	6.15(5.3)	7.73(3.34)	2(1.8)	18/12	—
P. Hill Int (I)	—	2.71(7.5)	8.39(5.37)	2.0(2.5)	30/11	—
Hunting Assoc (I)	81.3(76.02)	1.66(0.08)	—	1.5(1.5)	11/12	—
Hopkinsons (I)	26.8(18.9)	0.22(0.2)	3.65(3.29)	1.4(1.1)	25/11	—
Headlam, Sims (I)	2.62(2.44)	86(10)	—	—	3/12	—
I.C.I. (3rd qtr)	1.65(1.304)	0.04(0.03)	—	—	—	—
Lonrho, Princes St (I)	4.33(3.97)	0.13(1.12)	12.5(9.4)	6(5)	11/12	—
Lumva (Cin) Tea (9 mths)	—	0.57(0.58)	—	—	21/12	—
Tesco (9 mths)	14.4(14.33)	0.22(0.13)	7.6(1.8)	1(1)	—	—
Modern Eng (I)	3.62(4.57)	3.2(3.16)	—	—	—	—
Perkin-Elmer (F)	22.8(20.33)	1.31(1.29)	8.2(7.8)	1(1)	18/12	—
Peris & Sun News (I)	12.5(10.2)	2.13(3.2)	2.38(4.5)	1.22(0.87)	29/12	—
Wm Press (I)	129(122)	0.15(1.04)	—	—	6/1	—
S. Sainsbury (F)	21.1(22.3)	1.51(1.38)	8.25(6.82)	2.6(2.3)	11/12	—
J. Smart (F)	74.3(13.9)	0.03(0.11)	0.31(1.1)	—	—	—
Weeks Assoc (I)	5.72(5.92)	0.58(0.54)	—	—	11/12	—
Yorkville (I)	2.29(2.01)	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax at 20p per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multipliers, the multiplier is shown in parentheses. Profit and earnings are net. \* = Loss; + = On shares of 5p each; latest figures are on 10p shares; — = Group trading profit; \$ = Gross revenue

## Property boost for Bambers Stores

By Margaret Pagan

Bambers Stores lifted pre-tax profits by 32 per cent in the six months to August, despite the continuing pressure on consumer spending.

But much of the improvement to £1.48m in the period, against £1.12m last time, came from profits from property sales. At the trading level the ladies and children's wear manufacturer and retailer managed only a £200,000 rise to £907,000.

Sales, however, advanced by £4.2m to £18m, reflecting contributions from new shops opened in the period and men's wear which was introduced into existing shops.

Shareholders get a higher half-time dividend of 1.14p gross, compared with 0.92p and the shares gained 1p to 64p.

Mr Sidney Marks, chairman, says the results were achieved against extremely depressed trading which has not changed in recent months. But he believes the group should make satisfactory profits for the full year. Last year, Bambers made £4.3m pretax, with £1.5m coming from property sales.

In the half-year, Bambers opened eight branches through the country, bringing its chain to over 200 outlets. Some five branches were sold, accounting for the £574,000 earned from property sales—but the group plans to open 10 more in this six months. Selling more properties is on the cards in towns where larger units are required.

After tax, the group made £1.3m, compared with £910,000, where earnings per share are 3.75p, compared with 2.53p.

## Wm Press provision of £3.5m knocks shares

By Philip Robinson



Mr Tony Hawken, chairman of William Press.

William Press, the construction group, announced yesterday it has made a £3.5m provision against losses on a £53m contract in Cairo which has been going less than 18 months.

The news stunned the stock market where the shares fell 10p at one point before closing 10p per cent lower at 66p. This slide was despite trading profits for the half-year to last June up from £3.2m to £5.6m on a turnover up by £7m to £129m and a half time gross dividend increased by 10 per cent to 1.88p.

Mr Tony Hawken, the chairman, said: "I do not want to add anything to my statement. We have made this provision because the result of our natural gas contract in Cairo has been affected by changes in the scope of work and the emergence of other adverse conditions during the early part of the contract."

"If I said any more it could prejudice our relations with

our client. The provision was made fairly recently, but I can't say whether it was before or after the assassination of President Sadat."

Press's client is Petrogas, a subsidiary of the Egyptian General

Petroleum Company, a government agency. The contract was to lay natural gas pipelines in some Cairo suburbs and convert the household appliances.

The provision on this contract brings the total amount set aside for liabilities in recent years to £5.5m. About £2m was made in 1979 against taxation claims. That case has now been dismissed and Mr Hawken says the provision is significantly in excess of requirements and he hopes that by the end of the year that money not required will be written back.

On trading, he says that the group's increased operating profit has come from all sectors, both overseas and in the United Kingdom. Mr Hawken, in his statement to shareholders, added that despite the continued recession, William Press is maintaining its share of the market and expects to announce several important contracts soon.

## Grange Trust attacks pension fund bid

By Our Financial Staff

The directors of Grange Trust yesterday hit out at the way in which the Courtaulds' Pensioners Common Investment Fund launched a near-£14m bid for the group without its board's approval.

Mr Charles McIntock, Grange chairman, said the group was surprised that definite terms had been proposed without their approval since the two parties had been close to an agreement.

"I am sure," he said, "that between Grange's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, and Warburgs for Courtaulds, had taken place a few days ago with a view to an agreement to be recommended to shareholders. Then, on Wednesday, Courtaulds announced its brokers had picked up 237,860 shares in the market at 146p and made its bid. This, added to its existing assets per share stand around 32.4p per cent. Yesterday 146p Grange bids investments Laing & Cruickshank, the brok-

ers, said another 238,940 shares were bought at 146p. With irretrievable undertakings for a further 10.7 per cent, Courtaulds commands 45 per cent of the equity. Grange's share price closed up 2p at 148p last night, well above the 128p middle market price recorded recently.

Courtaulds says the two parties had failed to reach terms and that the Grange board had asked for a premium.

Today the Grange board is meeting and detailed advice will be given to shareholders. Other main shareholders are the Prudential Assurance Co with 10.5 per cent, the London and Manchester Assurance with 6.7 per cent and several other institutions with less than 5 per cent. Directors also intend to make regular announcements of the bid. This, added to its existing assets per share stand around 32.4p per cent. Yesterday 146p Grange bids investments Laing & Cruickshank, the brok-

## HJ Baldwin audit report withheld

By Drew Johnston

Confusion over the composition of the board of Nottingham-based HJ Baldwin, a city and concrete manufacturer, has led to auditors Ernst & Young withholding their audit report.

In an announcement to the Stock Exchange, the company said its accounts for the year to April 30 have been completed and audited by Ernst & Young. It continues: "Despite adverse trading conditions, a profit has been disclosed. However, since the virtual completion of the audit, the authority and composition of the board has been challenged, resulting in the auditors withholding their report which the company understands will be unqualified."

The company's auditor, Mr Michael Jones of Ernst & Young, said yesterday that his firm had declined to provide an auditor's report because there is doubt as to who are the directors of the company at this time.

Mr Jones confirmed that doubts over the directors' status related to the two senior directors of the company who would normally sign the accounts on behalf of the company.

A Baldwin director, Mr C. D. Mee, said the company was "blissfully happy" with the annual results. "But we're disappointed the accounts have not been signed."

The non-executive company chairman, Mr Roger Furzehouse, a partner in Nottingham chartered accountants Pannell Kerr Foster, declined to make further comment.

## Coates' profits fall 29 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Depressed trading in the first three months of the year contributed to a 29 per cent drop in profits at Coates Brothers, a printing industry supplier and ink manufacturer. In the six months to June 30, pretax profits fell from £4.3m to £3.05m, while turnover rose marginally from £53.2m to £54.2m.

A fall in sales of almost 12 per cent in the United Kingdom was balanced by a 21 per cent improvement overseas and in the United Kingdom and in

overseas turnover showed an increase over the second half of 1980.

But Sir Richard Mejer, the chairman, said that United Kingdom trading had been very depressed in the first quarter, although an improvement in sales and profitability during the second quarter had been maintained.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.25p gross and the shares were unchanged at 57p after the news.

## London Trust-Merrill Lynch deal

London Trust sold more than a million shares in Arbutnot Latham to Merrill Lynch yesterday for 18p a share less than the agreed takeover price from Dow Scandia.

The Arbutnot stake ranked third in its major United Kingdom listed equity holdings and was valued in the initial £6.6m to last March at £2.6m. London Trust sold 1,037,500 Arbutnot shares at 302p, giving them £3.1m cash. The 13 per cent stake is committed to accepting the Dow bid, which works out at 320p a share. The 18p a share turn is picked up by Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith Inc, the United States parent company.

A spokesman for them in New York said yesterday: "This was purely an arbitrage operation for us. If we buy over 5 per cent of any company we have to declare it."

Mr Richard Templeman for London Trust said: "I do not want to add any more than is stated. I do not want to go into the reasons behind the sale. As far as we are concerned this was an investment decision."

Dow Scandia Banking Corporation, ultimately controlled by Dow Chemical, made its £24m bid for Latham in July 31, already had irrevocable acceptance from holders of more than half the equity.

Latham had been a takeover favourite for some time. Its price hit a 355p peak in June when it was rumoured fellow merchant bank, Henry Ansbacher was bidding.

## S. Simpson loss

S. Simpson, the tailors, slumped in a pretax loss of £139,000 in July 31, compared with a pretax profit of £104m in the preceding year. Turnover slipped from £22.35m to £21.15m. The total gross ordinary payment is being cut from 5.08p to 4.28p a share.

## BSG recovers

BSG International, the industrial holding company, has achieved its predicted return to profits. In the first half of 1981, it made a pretax profit

of £514,000, compared with a pretax loss of £440,000 last time. Turnover fell from £156.7m to £123.5m. A dividend of 0.14p gross is being paid to maintain trustee status. For 1980, ordinary shareholders received nothing.

## Amalgamated Metal

In a letter released on behalf of the four directors of Amalgamated Metal who are not also executives of Preussag (which is making an offer for AMC), they and AMC's advisers say they consider the price which is available through the sale in the market to the Malaysian National Equity Corp fair and reasonable for a minority shareholding.

## Merger cleared

The proposed merger between Esselte AB and Letratet is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.



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## Notice to holders of stock warrants to bearer of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C.

A Committee of the Directors of Tanks has now considered the offer made on behalf of Société Générale Holdings S.A., a subsidiary of Société Générale de Belgique S.A. A letter from the Chairman of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C. containing the Committee's advice to Ordinary stockholders has now been despatched to registered holders. Holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer may obtain copies of the Chairman's letter on application (by letter or telephone) to Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C., 6 John Street, London WC1N 2ES (Telephone 01-242 9921), Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB (Telephone 01-623 8000 Ext. 7600), Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A., Avenue Louise 149, Boites 20 et 36, 1050 Brussels (Telephone Brussels 538 8390) or Kleinwort, Benson Limited (Representative Office) 40 bis, Rue Boissière, 75116 Paris (Telephone Paris 727 4303).

Ordinary stockholders are urged not to accept Société Générale Holdings S.A.'s offer without first having read and considered the Chairman's letter.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## United Spring buys US gear group

United Spring and Steel Group has agreed to purchase Earle Gear and Machine of Philadelphia for \$1.9m (about £1.06m) of which \$500,000 will be in cash. The balance will be provided by a loan repayable in equal instalments over seven years.

Established in 1903, Earle makes the operating machinery for vertical lifts and swing and bascule bridges. It is the leading manufacturer of this type of equipment in the United States. Earle's skills in the cutting of large diameter gears and the design and manufacture of speed reduction boxes has enabled it to expand into much

## International

wider markets allowing the company to use its assets much more effectively.

United Spring, a midlands-based spring maker and steel stockholder, believes the United States government will continue to support the expansion of oil and gas exploration and the modernization of the transport system.

## CNA jumps

In the half-year to August 31, pretax profits of CNA Investments of South Africa climbed from 1980's R1.6m to R3.17m (about £1.8m) on turnover up from R38.5m to R49.92m. The interim payment is being boosted from 7.5 to 12.5 cents a share. CNA is controlled by the Argus Printing and Publishing empire.

## North West Mining

The directors of North West Mining are now unanimously recommending Haoma Gold Mines' seven-for-10 share offer. In the opinion of the Bank of America (Australia) the offer is "fair and reasonable".

## Océ-van der Grinten

Océ-van der Grinten, the Dutch manufacturer of photocopy machines, which owns Omid of the United Kingdom, reports third-quarter net earnings per share of 3.29 fl, down 34 per cent from the 5.02 fl of a year earlier.

There is no interim payment, compared with 4 fl last year. Group net earnings also were down by 34 per cent to 6m fl (about £1.3m) from 9.1m fl in 1980.

Group turnover was up by 17 per cent to 400.2m fl.

## USM launch for new channel

## Uncertain reception for TVS

Investing in television shares has long been considered an exercise for the brave or foolhardy. So the recent signals for an excellent advertising revenue and the financial concessions from the Independent Broadcasting Authority on subscriptions for the Fourth Channel, says at last brightened scepticisms and stepped up profit forecasts.

Whether this will be enough to entice the more cautious investor remains a hazy, as prospects over the next year for the independent television contractors, particularly faced by the uncertainty of the Fourth Channel.

Amid such doubts one of the two franchise newcomers, Television South and South East Communications or TVS as it will be on the air, is making its City debut. Next Friday TVS launches an offer for subscription on the United Securities Market to release 25 per cent of its equity for £3m.

Until now TVS has had few difficulties in finding backers since it emerged four years ago and was only mildly surprised to win the region from Southern Television last December.

Twenty per cent of the ordinary shares are held by European Finest, whose chairman, Tony MP, Mr. Keith Wickenden, is also deputy chairman. The south-east region. Another 20 per cent is in the hands of the London Trust. The Friends Provident Life holds 4 per cent and British Car Auction Group has 3 per cent. TVS say their merchant bankers, Henry Ainsbacher, have received some 3,000 regional enquiries for the offer.

TVS is untested but is led by a highly professional team with long television experience. Future profits are difficult to judge by Southern's track record.

ord—estimated at £7m last year—because TVS will have the additional weight of the Fourth Channel costs as well as start-up finance for its studios. On this basis analysts are cautiously going for about £2m next year.

□ The fact that it is solely a television company will be an advantage since so many contractors have been dragged down by their peripheral activities. Benefits will also come from the new enlarged dual region the group takes on.



Mr. James Gattward: considerable opportunities.

which will transmit across one of the country's most lucrative regions. They have potentially six million viewers—two million more than Southern serves—spreading from Reading and Southampton to Margate and Gillingham.

But after the auction one City analyst suggests TVS should settle down to reward the dubious investor.

also converting a cinema in the Medway towns into a television theatre, and building a £9m complex in Maidstone, specifically for local activities.

Mr. James Gattward, a television director for 21 years with several successful BBC and ITV series such as *Minder* and *West End Tales* to his credit, and now TVS managing director, has few doubts about the opportunities.

Programme making for the network—and particularly overseas sales—will be a priority along with its commitment to local coverage, he says. One of the biggest challenges will be to persuade viewers on the outskirts of London to switch serials to get the new station. The region's traditionally high BBC rating is viewed not with alarm but as an opportunity.

A £3m science series, *Towards 2000*, and *The Spice of Life*, a history of the space trade, are already planned. But its flagship will be *Coast to Coast*, a nightly news magazine to be screened from Maidstone and Southampton with individual area bulletins. Sports, business, and industrial coverage are all areas TVS intends to strengthen.

Initial excitement after last December's glittering prize has been tempered by the period of real work getting the staff ready for January 1. So its City screening will be the first test and reaction depends closely on how it presents a profit forecast and on what price the shares are pitched. A p/e ratio of around 8 is considered sensible and the shares are not expected to make much of a premium after the launch.

But after the auction one City analyst suggests TVS should settle down to reward the dubious investor.

Margareta Pagano

## Business appointments

## Tyre Manufacturers' new president

Mr. V. Waters of the Michelin Tyre Company, has been elected president of the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference and chairman of the Tyre executive committee of the B.R.M.A.

Lord O'Brien of Louthbury is now vice-chairman of Banque Belge and a director of Belgian and General Investments in succession to Mr. Charles S. Trow, who has retired.

Mr. G. F. Pimlott, a partner in Lovell, White and King, solicitors, will be seconded to the City Panel as secretary with effect from November 2.

Mr. Arthur D. Moore has become a director of John Swire and Sons.

Mr. Michael J. Mallett, chairman and chief executive of Neill Tool Group, who is already chairman of Neill Tools, will assume the additional post of managing director of Neill Tools, following the resignation of Mr. A. A. Taberner. Mr. G. Ward, an executive director of James Neill Holdings (the parent company of Neill Tool Group), will become deputy chairman of Neill Tools.

Mr. A. A. Taberner is to become managing director of both Record Ridgway and Record Ridgway Tools.

Mr. Lawford Richardson, chairman of Farley and Lewers, has been made deputy chairman of Ready Mixed Concrete and Mr. Michael Farley, managing director of Farley and Lewers, has become a director of Ready Mixed Concrete.

Mr. Ian Goodman, company secretary, has gone on to the board of Hecla Holdings.

Mr. J. W. Lodge is now managing director of Rotheroe & Mott.

Mr. Robert G. Laidlaw has joined the board of Coats Patons.

Mr. A. R. G. McGibbon has become a non-executive director of Brix Engineering Holdings.

Mr. Peter Thackham has been made production director of Thermo-A-Stor.

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## Lloyds Bank appoints receiver for Homfray

By Philip Robinson

Lloyds Bank yesterday appointed a receiver and manager to the loss making West Yorkshire carpet maker Homfray, which owes it £4.9m.

The receivers, Mr. Michael Jordan of Cork Gully and Mr. Anthony Wood of Coopers & Lybrand, arrive this morning. The 316-strong workforce, which has been halved since last year, will be informed by letter. They are currently on holiday and due back on Monday.

It is estimated that Homfray's total debts are about £8m. Around £3.5m is owed to trade creditors who have been

putting Homfray under pressure for some time.

The Receivers have been appointed to Homfray Carpets Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary with two divisions, the Axminster plant in Willington, County Durham, and the tufted print works at Batley, Yorkshire. But as a result of cross-guarantee loans it will mean the collapse of the parent company, Homfray & Co Ltd.

Its shares were suspended on the stock exchange yesterday at 7p giving them a capitalization of just over £1m.

The group's Australian operations are unaffected by the financial problems in the United Kingdom.

## Wall Street

New York, Oct. 29.—Further indications that the United States economy is sinking into a recession caused stocks to close lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day down by about 4.56 points at 822.95. Declines led advances by about 880 to 570 and volume narrowed to some 40 million shares from 45.1 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the decline

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

# MISCELLANEOUS

\$9.	25	Calcutta Wtr	35		
10.	25	Elmore Wtr	35	9.0	25.1
11.	25	Elmore Wtr	35	9.0	17.3
12.	25	Elmore Wtr	35	9.0	17.3
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14.	25	Imp Cast Gas	170	2	14.1
15.	25	Imp Cast Gas	170	2	14.1
16.	25	Nesce lat	220	10.0	17.7
17.	25	Sunderland Wtr	220	8.00	17.3

■ Ex dividend. ■ Ex all. ■ Forcast dividend. ■ Current dividend. ■ Interest payment paid. ■ Price at suspension of trading. ■ Price at















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to withdraw the following stations in the

**The "Shell"  
Transport and  
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Limited**

Shareholders in "Shell"  
are invited to a film show  
on the activities of Shell Group  
activities.

**Thursday,  
26th November, 1988  
Eldon Square**

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

**Newcastle-upon-Tyne**  
Time: 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.  
**Speakers on North Sea  
and Energy outlook**  
This is one of a series of  
informal meetings for  
shareholders being held  
around the country.  
For tickets, please write or  
telephone: The Managers,  
Shell International  
The "Shell" Company and  
Trading Company, Limited,  
Shell Centre  
London, SE1 7NA  
Telephone: 01-763 5562  
Applications will be made and  
in strict order of receipt.

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experience of purchasing.

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EXTN 5 FOR APPROPRIATE

PLEASE RING 01-658 0049  
EXTN 5 FOR APPOINTMENT

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**Military Section Notes:**

**ARMED FORCES  
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AGENCY FOR  
SOUTH AFRICA  
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ENGINEER**

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# GUNER

**ENGINEER**  
 qualified to degree standard  
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 will be discussed at the  
 interview. Submit particulars of  
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**GENERAL APPOINTMENTS**  
**Col, Lymington**  
 Applications for the  
**SHIP**

has a qualified staff. Now

... was obtained from Mr. [redacted]  
Hampshire, to whom applied  
10th November, 1981.



**Edited by Peter Davalle**

ITV / LONDON

**9.35 For Schools:** Subjects include *How We Used to Live* (war-time evacuees) at 9.37; *The Living Body* (how the lungs work) at 10.09; and *Football Crazy* at 11.05 (all seen last week); *12.00 The Learning Tree* with Tony Brandon; *12.10 Once Upon a Time/The Story of Schoolbags* and *The Three Bears*; *12.30 100% Popularity*: First film in a four-part series in which Helene Hayman, former MP, and a member of the National Council for One Parent Families, looks at the changing pattern of family life in Britain today; *1.00 News*; *1.20 The News*; *1.30 Taff Ace*: What Gareth finds in his wife's handbag; *2.00 After Moon Play*: Special edition which looks back on the 1955 Suzie crisis; *2.45 Film: Girl in the Headlines* (1984): Thriller about a murdered young girl. With Ian McKellen, Ronald Fraser, Natasha Perry, Margaret Johnson.

4.15 **Bugs Bunny cartoon: 4:20 Get It Together:** Pop music show. With Shonna Elise, Gary Gandy and Cive Saraceni... and **Citie Beak**.

5.00 **Science: Fascinating scientific facts about things like falling apples, walking on the Moon and stunt bikes. With Paul Hervey.**

5.15 **White Light: Four exceptional people in an otherwise stereotyped world: a pilot, a company director, a housekeeper and a nurse. Also, cabaret by Sidde and Eve and the band called Wild New.**

5.45 **News: 6:00 Thames News.**

6.30 **Thames sport: Prospects for the weekend.**

7.00 **The Amazing Spider-Man: A daring raid on a skyscraper-top bank vault.**

7.45 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right: With the Heads of Great Warwick, Lance and the Marquess of Ramesay Park in south-west London.**

8.30 **That's My Boy: Comedy series about a housekeeper employed by her son. With Molly Saghai, Christopher Blake and Jennifer Lodge.**

**9.00 Strangers:** Police thriller. Last in the series. The only link between a number of men found shot dead, others were dead, others were shot in the head, that all were ex-copied and former mercenaries. Tonight's story involves a bank robbery, a secret Russian aircraft, and a gunfight with Sten guns and hand grenades.

**10.00 News from ITN.**

**10.30 Soap:** American-made comedy series. Jessica (Katherine Helmond) comes home after her adventures with terrorist captors. There is both romance and violence waiting for her.

**11.00 The London Programme:** The London Stage. Since the Balcombe Street scene, the Freepers have shared the way their organisations

**11.35 Thriller: Murder on the Midnight Express.** A young woman (Judy Geeson) is plunged into a world of spies and murder. Co-starring Charles Gray and Jim Smiley.

**12.45 Close:** With Lord Ted Willis.

**CHOICE**

the knockabout of knockabout apart, it's an gloriously, which probably singly in its of the role, intricately, a semblance of a succession of its moments. Brad Davis can't miss Miles m'gility.

**● TWO'S COMPANY** hides its light under a bushel, but it shouldn't. It's a superbly blended mix of repeated plays, stories, music and comment. You might not know of the existence that it goes out (on Radio 2) between two and five o'clock in the morning. For a really authoritative verdict on it, consult any night-watchman, insomnia or long-distance driver. He'll know a good thing, saying mixed bed when he hears one.

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: 1** STEREO  
**2** SLIGHTLY 3 WHITE 4 REPEAT

**11.15 The Final**  
**11.30 Today in**

2.05 Shostakovich, †  
Baroque Chamber Music. Recital. Couperin, J. S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, Rameau, Telemann, J. S. Bach. †  
3.35 Martinu. Concerto for string quartet and orchestra (1931)  
4.00 Choral Evensong at Wells Cathedral. †

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†  
 6.55 Play it Again preview.†  
 7.00 Lise Della Casa. Charles Osborne with records of the Swiss soprano singing Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Strauss and Lehar.  
 7.30 Vermeer String Quartet. Recital

Centre, Birmingham. Part 1:  
Mozart, Stravinsky.†  
8.05 The Private Papers of Henry  
Ryecroft by George Glasng.  
Abridged reading in four parts  
(2): "Summer".  
8.25 Concert. Part 2: Beethoven †  
9.20 Mozart. Concert given earlier  
this evening in the Queen

9.55 Interval Reading.  
10.05 Mozart, part 2  
11.00 News.  
11.05 Brahms on record.†  
VHF ONLY: 11.20 Open University



3kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio  
F 92-95MHz, Greater London Area M  
Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and

### TYNE TEES

Janet Blair and Peter Wyngarde). A thriller about a young lecturer who is upset when he finds out that his wife has been dabbling in the supernatural. \$15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 1.00 North East News. 6.02 Sportsline. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 0.32 Film: A Killer in Every Corner. Joanna Pettet and Patrick Magee.)

**YORKSHIRE**

**ATV**

Thames except: 12.30 FR for Living: introduced by Chris Kelly and Diana Vaila. New series. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 2.45 The British Fashion Awards 1981. 3.45-4.15 The Stationary Ark. 15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00-7.00 TV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 ATV News. 11.05 Film: Death in Deep Water (Bradford Dillman) On the

**Classified**

**Animals and Birds**  
**Announcements**  
**Antiques and Collectables**  
**Car Buyers Guide**  
**Dividend Notices**

**Domestic Situations**  
**Financial Notes**  
**Flat Sharing**  
**For Sale**  
**Holidays and Villas**  
**Special Notices**

Motor Cars
Musical Instruments
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**Recruitment Opportunities**  
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**Classified Advertising**

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**AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St.**  
SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF  
ART. Until 11 Dec Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs until 7.

**A Loan Exhibition of the Work of the**  
**French Landscape Painter**

**1841 ANTOINE GUILLEMET 1911**  
at the Drapers Hall, Throgmorton  
Avenue, E.C.4, from 22nd October until  
11th Dec 1981. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs 9.30-7.00.

at 8 New Bond St. London, W1, from  
3rd November to 14th November  
1981. Mon-Sat. 10am-6pm.  
To accompany the exhibition, a study  
of the artist entitled

**ANTOINETTE GUILLEMET  
by PETER MITCHELL**

is published incorporating a catalogue  
of the exhibition. Price £5. By post U.K.  
£6. From the sale of this publication  
donation will be made to the

**JOHN MITCHELL AND SON,**  
5 New Bond Street, London, W1  
9PE. Telephone 01-493 7567.

**ANTHONY d' OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering S**  
W1. Carol Collins; Erica McLean.

**BANKSIDE Gallery, 48 Hopton**  
Street. Blacklirlars. SE  
Watercolours from Hungary. La  
day. 10-5. Organised by the R.W.S.

**BRITISH LIBRARY** (In Brit. Museum) **TUDOR MAP-MAKING**  
Until 31 Dec. Wkdays 10-5. Sun. 12-5.  
2.30-6. Adm. free.

**BROWNE & DARRY**, 19 Cork St., W. 1  
01-734 7584 **SIR ROSE**  
**PHILIPSON**. Recent paintings and  
watercolours.

**COLNAGHI ORIENTAL and SHIRAZ**  
Day Ltd., at 14 Old Bond Street

**REDFERN GALLERY RORY MCWEE**  
 Confers with Gutierrez, C-tobac  
 29th-November 25th, 20 Cork St  
 London W.1 Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sat

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**FINE ART SOCIETY**  
148 New Bond St. W 1 01-09 511n  
**A JOURNEY THROUGH GREECE**  
also SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.  
Closing .20th October

**FRY GALLERY**  
EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH  
WATER COLOURS AND DRAWINGS  
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 10 - 5.30  
88 Jermyn Street, W.1 James's & W.1  
01-476-4496

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**EFEBRE GALLERY: 50 RYDON W.**  
W.1 01-583 1972/20TH CEN.  
TRY WORKS BY NEW

**MARLBOROUGH** c. Albemarle St. W1  
**KURT SCHWITTERS IN EXILE: THE  
LATE WORK 1937-48** until 21 Oct.  
Mon-Fri, 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

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**MILNE HENDERSON**  
24 Mount St W1 J00 2507 Special  
Exhibition *The Esoteric World of  
Japanese Bird & Flower Painting.*  
5.30-7.30

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**4 NEWMAN LYD.** 5 Ryder Street,  
W1 3LW. 10.30-12.30. ARTISTS' PE

**NEW ART CENTRE**, 41 Sloane Street, London SW1. 01-334 5844. Gallery 1: **BRYAN WYNTER** paintings 1956-64. Gallery II: Stiles paintings. \*Fri Oct-23rd Nov Weekdays 10-6 Sats 10-1

**NEW GRAFTON GALLERY**, 42 Old Broad St. W1 494 1800. **KEN HOWARD**.

**MURDER STUDIOS** 01-742 3354.

Open to Nov 1984 to 14 March 1985  
 Thurs to Sun, 10.00am to 5.00pm  
**THE HUMAN FACTOR** Arts Council  
 collection exhibition of sculpture  
 made by 10 artists during the 70's.

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**SPINK GALLERY**  
 1 King St. St James's, London, SW1  
 Tel: 930 7884

**ENGLISH PORTRAITS**  
 Oil Paintings and Drawings

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**THACKERAY GALLERY, IN**

**937 5885 BEN LEVENE**—Paintings and Watercolors Until 15 Nov.

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**WHITTECHAPEL ART GALLERY**  
Whittechapel High St. 01 577 0710  
Nov 1 **GREEN SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, Part 1**  
1901-50. Sun-Fri 11-6 cl Sat. Adm.  
£1 (50p) Free Mon 2-6.

Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Japan	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
Germany	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
France	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0
Italy	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
Spain	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0
United Kingdom	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
Sweden	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0
United States	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0



